# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8172 第八千壹百七十二號 光緒 二月初三日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29TH, 1884. 禮拜五 香港英二月二十九號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

February 28, BENGAL, British steamer, 339, G. Roy, Saigon 21st February, Rice.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

February 28, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Crawford, Canton 28th February, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 28, DON JUAN, Spanish str., 654, J. Marquez, Manila 25th Feb., General.—BRANDAO & Co.

February 28, NAMOA, British steamer, 863, Geo. D. Pitman, Foochow 24th Feb., Amoy 25th, and Swatow 27th, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 28TH.

*Antenor*, British str., for Singapore.
*Pandora*, A.-H. str., for Singapore.
*Kong Beng*, British str., for Bangkok.
*Fushun*, British str., for Shanghai.
*Welle*, German str., for Hoihow.

### DEPARTURES.

February 28, IRAOUADDY, French steamer, for Shanghai.
February 28, MENZALEH, French steamer, for Yokohama.
February 28, ASHBURNE, British steamer, for Yokohama.
February 28, DOUGLAS, British steamer, for East Coast.
February 28, FUSHUN, British steamer, for Shanghai.
February 28, PANDORA, Austro-Hungarian str., for Singapore.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Bengal*, str., from Saigon.—65 Chinese.
Per *Don Juan*, str., from Manila.—One European and an Indian and 50 Chinese.
Per *Namoa*, str., from Coast Ports.—Messrs. J. C. Johnstone, R. Goodridge, Low Ping Shek, one European and 159 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Benledi*, str., for Saigon.—12 Chinese.
Per *Pandora*, str., for Singapore.—1 European and 297 deck passengers. For Penang.—397 deck passengers. For Bombay.—Mahomed Ameer.
Per *Douglas*, str., for Swatow.—Mr. Sullivan. For Amoy.—Messrs. Bruce, J. da Silva, and Howard.

### REPORTS.

The British steamer *Bengal* reports left Saigon on the 21st inst.; first four days strong N.E. monsoon with heavy sea; latter fresh and fine.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports left Foochow on the 24th inst., Amoy on the 25th, and Swatow on the 27th. Foochow to Swatow experienced fresh monsoon and clear weather; from thence to port light monsoon with fine, clear weather. In Foochow U.S.S. *Monocacy*. Passed str. *Sin Nanzing* in River Min bound up. In Amoy str. *Nanshan*, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*, and French frigate *Triomphante*. In Swatow strs. *Hoihow, Glenlyon, Thales*, and *Picciola*.

### AMOY SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
21, Ino, German bark, from Chefoo.
21, Augusto, British 3-m. sch., from Chefoo.
22, Douglas, British str., from Foochow.
22, Hailoong, British str., from Hongkong.
23, Picciola, German str., from Hongkong.
23, Keelung, British str., from Swatow.
23, Villars, French corv., from Hongkong.
23, Benclutha, British str., from Swatow.
February— DEPARTURES.
22, Hailoong, British str., for Tamsui.
22, Douglas, British str., for Swatow.
22, Camorta, Dutch str., for Hongkong.
23, Chin Wei, Chinese g-bt., for Foochow.
23, Chin Hai, Chinese g-bt., for Foochow.
23, Tiong Seng, Chinese g-bt., for Foochow.

### FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
17, Hae-shin, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
19, Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.
20, Namoa, British str., from Hongkong.
21, Galveston, German bark, from Amoy.
February— DEPARTURES.
15, Kwangtung, British str., for Hongkong.
17, Sin Nanzing, British str., for Shanghai.
21, Douglas, British str., for Hongkong.
22, Hae-shin, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Polyhymnia (s.) | Hongkong | Jan. 14 |
| Glenfruin (s.) | Shanghai | Jan. 15 |
| Santo Domingo (s.) | Manila | Jan. 18 |

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aura | Cardiff | Oct. 15 |
| Anna | Penarth | Oct. 21 |
| Constanze | Penarth | Oct. 22 |
| Figaro | Penarth | Nov. 10 |
| Esmeralda | Hamburg | Nov. 16 |
| Modina | Cardiff | Nov. 26 |
| Medora | Cardiff | Nov. 30 |
| Levi C. Wade | Cardiff | Nov. 30 |
| Embleton (s.) | Glasgow | Nov. 30 |
| Heinrich | Cardiff | Dec. 1 |
| Else | Cardiff | Dec. 3 |
| Honauwar | L'pool via Cardiff | Dec. 3 |
| Asia (s.) | Cardiff | Dec. 5 |
| George | Cardiff | Dec. 14 |
| Sirsa (s.) | G'gow via London | Dec. 19 |
| Andrew Jackson | Cardiff | Dec. 29 |
| Marinin | Cardiff | Dec. 30 |
| Kaisow | Cardiff | Dec. 30 |
| Forest King | Penarth | Jan. 1 |
| Jupiter | Antwerp | Jan. 9 |
| Yorkshire (s.) | London | Jan. 10 |
| Adele | Cardiff | Jan. 13 |
| Bengloe (s.) | London | Jan. 14 |
| Leonora | Cardiff | Jan. 16 |
| Glencoe (s.) | London | Jan. 17 |

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.
HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ %, nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

27th March, 1882. [692

## INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. STORE-KEEPERS, WINE MERCHANTS, &c., have received the following FRESH STORES from CROSSE & BLACKWELL and other best packers:—

Dried and Fresh HERRINGS.
KIPPERED HERRINGS, and YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BARNES' CELEBRATED HOME-MADE JAMS.
FRENCH JAMS and BUTTER. KEILLER'S MARMALADE.
PATE DE FOIS GRAS and ASSORTED ENGLISH PATES.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, and AMERICAN ASPARAGUS.
GALENTINE OF GAME, BRAWN, BOARS' HEAD CAVIARE.
BEST FRENCH SARDINES, in Oil and Citron.
OX TONGUES, PICNIC TONGUES, DRIED TONGUES, &c.
SAUCES, CHUTNIES, CHEESE, HONEY.
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN TINNED VEGETABLES, SOUPS, SARRAGON, VINEGAR, &c.
BEART'S CELEBRATED SUFFOLK BACON and HAMS.
ASSORTED WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS, as per lists.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

18th February, 1884. [32

## INSURANCES.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

16th November, 1872. [12

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

18th January, 1884. [192

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

1st January, 1882. [16

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

January 1882. [958

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1705

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

27th March, 1876 [10

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

5th November, 1883. [2004

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

12th May, 1881. [13

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

26th July, 1872. [11

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

11th May, 1881. [14

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

20th May, 1881. [1

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On First-class European Tenements | at ½ %, Net per Annum. |
| On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein | at ½ %, Net per Annum. |
| On Coals | at 1 %, Net per Annum. |
| On Petroleum in licensed Godowns | at 1½ %, Net per Annum. |
| On First-class Chinese Tenements | at 2 %, Net per Annum. |
| On Second-class Chinese Tenements | at 2½ %, Net per Annum. |

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

5th August, 1881. [15

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...$5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES... $2,074,744.75.
$7,074,744.75.
RESERVED FUND...$2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES ...... $1,563,361.66.
$4,063,361.66.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [7

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL.............. £1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDER CHARTER.............. £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [8

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NOS. 4, 7, and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
No. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

28th June, 1883. [27

GOODS TAKEN ON STORAGE at moderate terms.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

1st February, 1884. [270

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

3rd March, 1881. [1057

TO BE LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE known as "BERYL," situate at Kowloon, with Flower and Vegetable Gardens and Tennis Lawn. Rent moderate.

Apply to HENRY J. HOLMES, Solicitor, Zetland Street.

8th February, 1884. [328

TO BE LET.

NO. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.
No. 18, ELGIN STREET.
"ELGIN VILLA," CAINE ROAD.
OFFICES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
HOUSES in SPRING GARDENS, at moderate Rentals.
GODOWNS, EAST and WEST POINTS.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

8th February, 1884. [334

TO BE LET.

LARGE and SMALL COAL GODOWNS at Wanchai, with Water Frontage.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

5th January, 1884. [98

TO BE LET.
From 1st February, 1884.

THE PREMISES in FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, No. 6, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Mr. George Stainfield. Also, with immediate possession, some SMALL GODOWNS under the Temperance Hall.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

5th January, 1884. [100

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 64 and 65, PRAYA EAST, BOWRINGTON.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Victoria Hotel.

28th December, 1883. [31

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1st February, 1882. [28

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

1st August, 1883. [30

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY. HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [22

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,

Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail, contains the

LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

## AUCTIONS.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will hold an Auction of

HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

THIS DAY,

the 29th instant, at 4 o'Clock P.M., at the FOUNTAIN, opposite the CITY HALL.

29th February, 1884. [451

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of A. F. SAMPSON, Esq., Bonham Strand,

TO-MORROW,

the 1st March, 1884, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,

HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

REP COVERED CHAIRS and COUCHES, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, ELECTRO PLATE, GLASS WARE and CROCKERY, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, MARBLE TOP DRESS TABLE, PICTURES.

Also,

A COTTAGE PIANO, by CHAPPELL & Co.

The Furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD Co., Auctioneers.

27th February, 1884. [444

PUBLIC AUCTION OF A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 14th day of March, 1884, on the Premises, By order of the MORTGAGEE, and consent of EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, Official Assignee of TIN-TSZ-HU, Bankrupt.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND being a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 87, measuring on the North 35½ feet, South 35½ feet, East 39 feet, and West 39 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is registered in the Land Office as Section B of Marine Lot No. 87, together with the TWO HOUSES on Queen's Road West, Nos. 15 and 17, held for the term of 999 years. Yearly Crown Rent, $41.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
—or to—
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

29th February, 1884. [458

## INTIMATIONS.

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed, Messrs. OVERBECK & Co., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

Kilmarnock } 16th November, 1882 } [illegible]

For Sale at $8 per Case of 1 dozen Bottles.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [193

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from this Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS taken daily.

Also.

A Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late Riot in Canton.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [45

SUN SHING DEALER IN SILKS, Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c., GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER, ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c., No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar long name.

SUN SHING. [1610

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [20

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [929

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles. [2198

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed

IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CITY OF TOKIO" from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

26th February, 1884. [438

STEAMSHIP "IRAOUADDY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamships "GANGE" AND "EUPHRATE," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before FOUR P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 4th Mar., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges at 1 Cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me before the 7th Mar., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

26th February, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMAMOTO-MARU," FROM KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1884, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent, Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.

23rd February, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "SAGHALIEN."
No Mark, No Number, 2 Bundles Iron.
FOO No. 7469,—1 Bag Raisins.

J. MARTIN, Acting Agent.

## INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified to the Public that the Military Authorities are about to lay a MINE FIELD on the Hongkong side of the LYE MUN PASS, for the purpose of making experiments.

The Field will be marked by two buoys moored in the Centre of the Pass; and to prevent fouling the Mine Cases and Moorings, Masters of Vessels navigating the Channel are cautioned to keep on the North East or Chinese side of the said buoys.

Guard Boats will be stationed to warn Shipmasters previous to firing the Mines.

(Signed) H. G. THOMSETT, Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 5th February, 1884. [330

NOTICE.

MASTERS OF JUNKS are directed to keep on the Chinese side of the LYE MUN PASS, when going through that Channel, in order to avoid damage from Mines which are to be laid on the Hongkong side of the Pass.

(Signed) H. G. THOMSETT, Harbour Master.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 5th February, 1884. [331

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

W. BREWER is now showing a large Consignment of 1,000 pairs of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which, to effect a speedy clearance, he will sell

at English Prices.

A quantity of LAWN TENNIS SHOES."

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

26]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1883, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 20th March next will be adjusted by the Office and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

21st February, 1884. [417

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WINE SHIPPERS, call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz:—

Their Old **** COGNAC; quality never varies any more than does their *** COGNAC quality.
Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.
Their Genuine PORT for Invalid's use.
Their SHERRY, which maintains a good repute.
Their CLARETS, as produced in the vineyards.
The ROYAL CHAMPAGNE, used by Her Majesty the Queen.

These among other items are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.

We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith and at the same time reasonable. [2096

## INTIMATIONS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, the 29th inst., at 3.30 P.M., at the CITY HALL.

By Order, EDWARD GEORGE, Secretary.

29th February, 1884. [406

HONGKONG ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL meeting of MEMBERS of the above will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, at the Institute Rooms at 8.15 p.m.

JAMES K. REBBECK, Hon. Sec.

22nd February, 1884. [420

WANTED.

BY a PORTUGUESE, A SITUATION as SHIPPING CLERK or GENERAL ASSISTANT in this Colony or elsewhere.

Good Reference and Testimonials.

Apply to S. S., Care of Fohkien Printing Office, Amoy.

25th February, 1884. [426

WANTED—By the Undersigned a SITUATION of a CLERK. Good references.

Z, Care of "Daily Press."

19th February, 1884. [401

KELLY AND WALSH'S WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Chambers' Cyclopædia—10 vols.
Chambers' Book of Days—2 vols. ½ Calf.
Spon's Encyclopædia of Manufactures and Raw Materials—2 vols.
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information.
Ward and Lock's Universal Instructor—2 vols.
Cassell's Concise Cyclopædia.
Cruden's Complete Concordance.
Popular Scientific Recreations.
Worthies of the World (Biographies of Great Men of all ages.)
Amateur Work—Illustrated.
Illustrated History of the World.
A Million of Facts, by Sir R. Phillips.
Epochs and Episodes of History.
Beeton's Illustrated Encyclopædia.
Gleanings from Popular Authors Grave & Gay.
Mrs. Beeton's Household Management.
Beeton's Great Book of Poetry.
The House Wife's Treasury of Domestic Information.
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.
Every Man His Own Lawyer.
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words.
Lee's Laws of Shipping and Insurance.
Stevens on Stowage.
Cassell's Book of Health.

KELLY & WALSH.—HONGKONG. [25

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE IN EUROPE.

PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS by the [illegible] that Quarantine enforcements have been reduced at MARSEILLES to 24 hours and at VENICE to 2 days, performed on board the steamer at both Ports.

Quarantine will probably be removed from all ports by the time steamers now leaving China will arrive in the MEDITERRANEAN.

Passengers by the Company's steamers have always the option of continuing the journey on to London, on payment of the difference of fare.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

12th February, 1884. [245

ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION as supplied to Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Co.; The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila. EDWARD GEORGE.

31st January, 1884. [258

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 4 %, being $5.00 per Share for the six months ending 31st December, 1883, declared at To-day's Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY Next, the 28th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

26th February, 1884. [442

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a statement of business Contributed during the half-year ended December 31st, 1883, on or before 31st March Next, on which date the accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

26th February, 1884. [443

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

18th January, 1884. [191

THE "CEYLON OBSERVER." PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE Oldest and Largest Paper in the Colony, with a Circulation far ahead of any other local print.

☞ THE ONLY CEYLON JOURNAL that receives regular SPECIAL TELEGRAMS of Mail and of other important Intelligence from Bombay, Madras, Galle, &c.; besides REUTER'S SERVICE FROM EUROPE, &c.

Subscription, with Postage, to China and Japan, Rupees 47, in advance.

THE WEEKLY "CEYLON OBSERVER," with SUPPLEMENTS containing all Telegraphic Intelligence.

Subscription for China, Japan, Straits, &c., Rupees 19 per annum, in advance. Received at "Hongkong Daily Press" Office. [1979—1

MAIL TABLES.

THE TABLE of ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of ENGLISH and FRENCH MAILS at and from LONDON and HONGKONG will be found in "THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY," p. 401 of large edition, p. 649, small edition.

Separate Copies, with Anglo-Chinese Calendar can be had at 10 Cents each or $1 per dozen.

"Daily Press" Office.

1st February, 1884. [281

HOP SHING & Co. ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c., WEST POINT IRON WORKS

Having commenced business, are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms. [1764

## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer "WHITE CLOUD" will leave for MACAO at FOUR P.M., TO-MORROW, returning from MACAO on MONDAY, at SEVEN A.M., instead of the usual hours.

FARES—First Class Return......$3.00.
Second Class do.........$1.50.

By Order, T. ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

29th February, 1884. [456

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the rate of Two POUNDS Sterling per Share of $125 and ONE POUND and FIVE SHILLINGS Sterling per New Share of $93.75 paid up is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 29th February Current, at the Offices of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

28th February, 1884. [453

BOARD AND LODGING OR LODGING only for 2 Single GENTLEMEN or a Married Couple unencumbered. Central Position.

Apply by letter first to "M," Office of this Paper.

29th February, 1884. [457

TO BE LET.
From 1st April, 1884.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Mr. Rehemoabhoy Habbibhoy, No. 46, in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to H. M. M. ALLY & Co.

29th February, 1881. [459

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain Hutchinson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st March, at FIVE P.M.

Manila Cargo will not be received after Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

29th February, 1884. [454

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "NAMOA," Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 2nd March, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "SELEMBRIA," Captain Fowler, will be despatched for the above Port on or about SATURDAY, the 8th March, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

29th February, 1884. [369

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, AND FIJI.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "MENMUIR," will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 15th March.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to FOUR P.M., of 14th March.

Contents and Value of the packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

29th February, 1884. [455

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. THOMAS ARNOLD will act as SECRETARY of the above Company until further notice.

E. R. BELILIOS, Chairman.

25th February, 1884. [430

YACHT RACE.

THERE will be a HANDICAP RACE for all Yachts under 10 Tons TO-MORROW, the 1st March, for a Cup presented by Mr. T. H. SMITH. Start at 12 o'clock sharp. Entries to be sent to Mr. SMITH at Messrs. Blackhead & Co.'s on or before THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

27th February, 1884. [445

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified to the Public, that STATION PRACTICE will be Carried on, on the 29th instant, at about 10.30 A.M. from the 7" GUNS mounted at North Point, Hongkong.

Six Rounds of Double Case will be Fired.

H. G. THOMSETT, Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department, 27th February, 1884. [449

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by the "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED, of London with the exclusive sale of their Manufactures in Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, and begs to inform the public that the said Company will not accept indents from the above named places unless received through the Undersigned.

E. F. DE SOUZA.

28th February, 1884. [450

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will re-open the

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

on the 1st March.

The whole of the Rooms have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are Rooms suitable for either Married Couples or Single persons.

The TABLE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the bar and table, will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

Gentlemen desirous of taking meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have all requisite information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor.

28th February, 1884. [448

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1884.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).
ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,080..........$5.00.
SMALL EDITION, pp. 684..........$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in size.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for

| | |
|---|---|
| HONGKONG— | JAPAN— |
| Do. Ladies' Directory | Nagasaki. |
| Do. Military Forces. | Kobe (Hiogo). |
| Do. Chinese Hongs. | Osaka. |
| MACAO. | Tokio. |
| CHINA— | Yokohama. |
| Pakhoi. | Niigata. |
| Hoihow. | Hakodate. |
| Whampoa. | THE PHILIPPINES— |
| Canton. | Manila. |
| Swatow. | Cebu. |
| Amoy. | Iloilo. |
| Takao. | BORNEO— |
| Taiwanfoo. | Sarawak. |
| Tamsui. | Labuan. |
| Keelung. | British North Borneo. |
| Foochow. | COCHIN CHINA— |
| Wênchow. | Saigon. |
| Ningpo. | Cambodia. |
| Shanghai. | ANNAM— |
| Chinkiang. | Hué. |
| Wuhu. | Turon. |
| Kiukiang. | Quinhon. |
| Hankow. | TONQUIN— |
| Ichang. | Haiphong. |
| Chungking. | Hanoi. |
| Chefoo. | SIAM— |
| Taku. | Bangkok. |
| Tientsin. | STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, |
| Peking. | Singapore. |
| Newchwang. | Malacca. |
| COREA— | Penang. |
| Söul. | MALAY STATES— |
| Jenchuan. | Johore. |
| Fusan. | Sungei Ujong. |
| Yuensan. | Selangor. |
| VLADIVOSTOCK. | Perak. |

NAVAL SQUADRONS—

| | |
|---|---|
| British. | United States. |
| French. | German. |

SHIPPING—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of

| | |
|---|---|
| P. & O. S. N. Co. | China & Manila Co. |
| Messag. Maritimes. | Siemssen & Co. |
| M. B. M. S. S. Co. | H. C. & M. S. B. Co. |
| Indo-China S. N. Co. | Scottish Oriental |
| Douglas S. S. Co. | Miscellaneous Coast |
| China Merchants' | Steamers. |

The MAPS and PLANS have again been increased in number. They now consist of
FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA
PLAN OF SAIGON.
MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of
ELEVEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED, AND SEVENTY THREE FOREIGNERS
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sunrise and Sunset, Eclipses, Festivals, &c., &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of the Festivals, Fasts, &c., observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees, Jews, &c., with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, Measures, &c.
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1884.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere.
Hongkong Chair, Jinricksha, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with China, Japan, or any of the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include—
TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842—
" Tientsin, 1858—
and all others not abrogated
France, Tientsin, 1851
" Convention, 1860
United States, Tientsin, 1858
" Additional, 1869
" Peking, 1880
Germany, Tientsin, 1861
" Peking, 1880
Russia, various
Japan
Spain
Brazil
Peru
TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain
United States
Netherlands
Corea
TREATIES WITH COREA
TREATIES WITH SIAM
TREATIES WITH ANNAM
TREATY WITH CAMBODIA
CUSTOMS TARIFFS—
Chinese
Japanese
Siamese
LEGAL
Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1881
Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong
Admiralty Rules
Foreign Jurisdiction Act
Act of United States Congress Relating to Treaties
Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China
Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai
Chinese Passenger Act
TRADE REGULATIONS
China
Japan
Siam
Customs Seizure, China
Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.
Pilotage Regulations
HONGKONG
Charter of the Colony
Rules of Legislative Council
&c., &c., &c.
The Treaties between United States and Corea, France and Annam, and several other items have not appeared in previous issues

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

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| MACAO | Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co. |
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| FORMOSA | Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co |
| FOOCHOW | Messrs. Hedge & Co. |
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| SHANGHAI | Messrs. Hall & Holtz. |
| SHANGHAI | Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. |
| NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS | Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai. |
| NAGASAKI | Messrs. The C. & J. Trading Co. |
| HIOGO, OSAKA | Messrs. The C. & J. Trading Co. |
| YOKOHAMA | Messrs. Kelly & Co. |
| MANILA | Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co. |
| SAIGON | Messrs. Crettier & Co. |
| BANGKOK | Messrs. A. Bjerling & Co. |
| SINGAPORE | Messrs. Sayle & Co. |
| PENANG | Mr. H. R. Maynard. |
| COLOMBO | Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson. |
| LONDON | Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane. |
| LONDON | Messrs. Geo. Street & Co. |
| LONDON | Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co. |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange. |
| NEW YORK | Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row. |

Daily Press Office, 28th January, 1884.



NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23


NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 29TH, 1884.

IN the course of a recent letter to *The Times* on the military resources of China, Mr. W. A. PICKERING, Protector of Chinese in the Straits Settlements, expresses the uncompromising opinion that "the best thing that could happen to China would be that England, Russia, and France should, from their respective possessions in Asia, advance to her frontiers. China would thus be able to learn the principles of a government at least superior to her own, instead of, as at present, being surrounded by barbarous tribes or inferior states, which, by juxtaposition with her own comparatively advanced condition, only increase her conceited ideas of superiority over the rest of mankind." This is very decided ground to take up, and Mr. PICKERING is evidently not inclined to mince matters. There can be no doubt as to which direction his sympathies lie in the Tonquin question. He would, we presume, have France conquer and annex all Tonquin and Annam; he would like to see England enter into possession of the whole of Independent Burmah; and he would look calmly on at the acquisition by Russia of Chinese Turkestan and possibly of Manchuria. Then indeed the three great Western Powers would have rendered their frontiers conterminous with those of the Central Kingdom; then indeed would the slow moving and antiquated government machine at Peking move with the times. No doubt the Chinese nation would, as Mr. PICKERING thinks, be greatly benefited by the healthy pressure which these progressive Powers would unquestionably, either consciously or unconsciously, exercise upon their huge and inert neighbour. That China both fears and dislikes the idea of such propinquity of great military Western States we have reason to know for certain; it is her dread of having France for an immediate neighbour that has in great measure inspired her opposition to the French occupation of Tonquin. The same feeling prompted her to make extraordinary efforts to reconquer Kashgaria and procure the retrocession of Kuldja. Distasteful as it may be to the proud mandarins of China, however, the day will come—and we believe is not far distant—when both English and French territory will border that of the Flowery Land. If the French win—as win they will eventually—in Tonquin, they will virtually, if not actually, annex the country—that is to say, they will administer it for a period, and ultimately incorporate it with their Colonies in Lower Cochin-China. In that case, their frontier will meet that of Yunnan. Hitherto the British Government have shown a strong indisposition to annex Burmah, and rather than interfere in that country they have put up with a great deal both from King THEEBAW and his predecessor. But with France at the gates of Yunnan, ready and willing to divert the stream of commerce from that province to Haiphong and Hanoi, it is not likely the Indian Government would endure much more at the hands of the eccentric Majesty of Burmah. It would indeed be to the interests of the British Government and British merchants to have their frontier line advanced to Yunnan, otherwise a considerable amount of trade would inevitably be attracted from Western China to French possessions. Moreover, while England has no desire for a rood of Chinese soil, she would regard with ill-concealed annoyance a preponderance of French influence in China. It is therefore most probable that the advance of the French borders to China would be soon followed by the establishment of British sovereignty over Burmah, and thus the juxtaposition with China of two out of the three powers mentioned by Mr. PICKERING would be brought to pass. We do not share the opinion, often expressed in some quarters, that if the French were established in Tonquin they would intrigue and push their way into Yunnan. To do so would involve a collision with England, and this would certainly not suit their views. Nor would China need to fear anything from either country, supposing they became her immediate neighbours. On the contrary it would become her interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with them, especially with England, by whose aid the common danger in the North, Russia, might be effectually kept at bay, and the threatened invasion of Manchuria, Korea, or Kashgaria averted. Against that peril, which events will yet assuredly prove to be no shadowy one, the rulers of Peking should stand ever on their guard, and in no way can they so effectually and cheaply provide against it as by cultivating the most cordial and friendly relations with England.

The Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) inform us that the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s steamer *Menmuir* left Port Darwin on the 27th instant for Hongkong.

We are reluctantly compelled, by pressure on our space, to again hold over a large quantity of interesting correspondence, including letters by Dr. Doberck on "The Orion Nebula," one by Capt. Clarke, a rejoinder to "Nemo's" letter by "Cosmopolitan," one by "Quiver," &c.

The Freemasons of Amoy gave their annual Ball at the Lodge on the 21st February. Over one hundred and fifty guests were present, including the officers from the foreign men-of-war in port. The Lodge room was prettily decorated for the occasion, and the ball passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

It will be seen from the report of the proceedings in Criminal Sessions yesterday that the case against Police Sergeant Butlin utterly broke down, and that the jury, without waiting to hear the defence, returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Butlin, expressed his entire concurrence in the verdict, and we venture to say the public also will concur in it, and that this trusted member of the force will continue to enjoy in the future that confidence he has so well earned in the past.

Last night the customary Ball which fittingly winds up our annual racing carnival, and which had been postponed from Tuesday owing to the occurrence of the lamentable fatal disaster in the Canton River, took place at the City Hall. The entrance hall was decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, and flowers, ferns and palms in pots were ranged between the pillars and up the staircase. The ball room was, as usual at this ball, simply dressed with festoons of flowers and evergreens over the windows and doors. Supper was laid in St. Andrew's Hall, and the catering left nothing to be desired. Dancing commenced at about half-past nine o'clock, His Excellency the Governor leading off with Mrs. Marsh and Mr. Marsh with Mrs. Graves. There was a good attendance, and dancing was kept up with spirit to a late hour.

We understand that owing to a legal technicality in the Royal Instructions recently received, although the appointment of the five un-official members of Council has been approved by Her Majesty, only four can for the present take an active part in the proceedings until the warrants under the Queen's Sign Manual have been received in the colony by the Governor. His Excellency would have postponed the first assembling of the reconstituted Council until the receipt of the Warrant had it not been that the requirements of the law make it necessary to hold a Council before the 1st March for the purpose of preparing the annual jury list. On hearing of the fix in which this flaw had placed the Governor, Mr. Jackson, with the generous spirit for which he is so well known, promptly volunteered the postponement of his claim in favour of Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Wong Shing until the necessary documents arrive, which will probably be in a few weeks. His Excellency thankfully accepted Mr. Jackson's kind offer, which relieved him from an awkward position, at the same time assuring him that no measure of financial or commercial importance should be brought on until he can take part in the deliberations. Meantime, we believe, Mr. Jackson has been invited to take a seat at the Council table as a member elect.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 27th February.

THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Right Honourable Sir Henry Brand has resigned the speakership of the House of Commons, and Mr. Arthur Peel, M.P., has been elected Speaker without opposition.

[Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, the new speaker, is Liberal member for Warwick.—ED. D.P.]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday morning. There were present —Hon. F. B. Johnson (Chairman), Hon. T. Jackson, Hon. F. D. Sassoon, Messrs. A. P. MacEwen, C. D. Bottomley (Consulting Committee), A. G. Stokes, H. R. Coombs, W. M. Morgan, V. C. Rocha, H. Crawford, H. Wicking, J. Thurburn, H. L. Dalrymple, D. Ruttonjee, W. Wotton, F. T. P. Foster, Dr. Adams, W. H. Ray, G. S. Coxon, Ho Tung, J. C. da Cunha, L. A. Rozario, G. C. Cox, E. E. Dear, etc.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, we are met together to-day to consider the annual report and accounts of the Company, which have been printed and circulated amongst the shareholders some days ago. I have great pleasure in confirming the statement we make in that report to the effect that the business of the Company continues to be prosperous, and that during the year under review there was a larger accumulation of premia than in any preceding year and we have not had to deplore any exceptional losses. Dealing first with the accounts for 1882, which we are about to close, the net proceeds of that year amounted to $217,000, with which we propose to deal as follows:—To pay a dividend of $20 per share, equalling $80 per share on the old shares; to pay a bonus to contributing shareholders of $33,000; and to add to the reserve fund $24,000. You will perceive the addition to the reserve fund is not so large as that in the previous year. This is owing to the fact that as regards the bonus to contributing shareholders during the year 1882 we had to pay for the whole year whereas in 1881 we only had to pay for little more than half-a-year, and in addition to that the losses in 1882 were somewhat larger than in 1881, by about $23,000. On the whole, however, I think you will agree with me the year has terminated satisfactorily. The amount of premia we have collected during the past year amounts to $267,679, as against $243,711 in 1882, showing an increase of $23,965; and the surplus of the working account, so far as we can at present see it, amounts to $285,231, less claims which we have stated in the report to the extent of $28,000 for losses incurred up to that date. Since then, however, I regret to say, we have received telegraphic accounts of a fire which has taken place in Yokohama involving a loss covered by the company's policies of $25,000. We do not know how much salvage, if any, there will be under the policies. With regard to the securities held by the company, the annual certificates have been rendered by qualified surveyors, and I am pleased to inform the shareholders that so far as the General Agents and Consulting Committee can acquaint themselves with the value of the securities there is an ample margin on all the company's investments. I am also glad to say that with regard to a mortgage on a portion of property belonging to Kwok Yin Kai to the westward, on which we had last year to write off a certain sum for depreciation, we have now reason to believe we shall be able to sell that property very shortly for an amount that will give back to the reserve fund the greater portion of the amount written off. I have no further remarks to make with reference to the business of the company, but I shall be glad to answer any questions that may be put. By the way, I had forgotten one circumstance with regard to the working account of 1883, and that is that the interest is somewhat smaller than it should have been if an error had not occurred in the preceding years. It has been pointed out to us by the auditors for the past year—which had escaped the attention of the auditors of preceding years and I regret to say also the General Managers—that the interest accruing year by year on Sugar Bonds and Chinese Bonds held by the company has hitherto been credited at the exact amount received, but as we paid a premium on them we ought to have laid aside a certain sum every year for a sinking fund to make this up. That was neglected to be done, and consequently we have had in the past year to write off a certain sum to make up that sinking fund. In future, of course, there will be only a small annual appropriation on this account. Gentlemen, in the absence of any remarks by the shareholders I beg to move that the report and accounts as printed and circulated be adopted by this meeting and passed.

Mr. BOTTOMLEY seconded.

Carried *nem. con.*

On the motion of Mr. WICKING, seconded by Mr. THURBURN, the present members of the Consulting Committee, Messrs. Jackson, MacEwen, dos Remedios, and Bottomley, were re-elected, and Mr. Sassoon was elected to the seat vacated by Mr. Reiners on his departure from the colony.

On the motion of Mr. RUTTONJEE, seconded by Mr. DALRYMPLE, Mr. A. Coxon and Mr. Noble were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the dividend warrants will be issued on the 1st March.

Mr. DALRYMPLE—I beg to move a vote of thanks to the General Managers and Consulting Committee for the very satisfactory report they have laid before us.

Carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, on behalf of the General Managers and Consulting Committee I beg to thank you.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. There were present—Mr. A. P. MacEwen (Chairman), Hon. F. D. Sassoon, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, A. Gultzow, Hon. F. B. Johnson, A. McIver, M. Grote, M. E. Sassoon, W. H. Forbes (Directors), Hon. T. Jackson (Chief Manager), S. Hughes, J. Thurburn, R. M. Gray, G. E. Noble, L. A. do Rozario, C. D. Bottomley, H. M. Coombs, C. P. Chater, J. Y. V. Vernon, E. George, H. N. Mody, J. R. Anton, J. A. de Carvalho, D. A. dos Remedios, E. J. Hughes, J. T. Chater, P. Jordan, H. M. Thomsett, V. C. Rocha, J. H. Cox, Dr. Adams, E. Georg, R. Lyall, A. McConachie, Hon. P. Ryrie, F. T. P. Foster, F. Henderson, W. K. Hughes, S. Hancock, G. Holmes, G. R. Johnston, G. S. Coxon, J. M. Guedes, V. A. C. Hawkins, A. H. Chiney, D. Anderson, etc.

The CHIEF MANAGER read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN having read the report, which has been already published, said:—Gentlemen, I think I am justified in saying, and I trust you will agree, that considering during the past six months trade in the East, and more particularly the China trade, has passed through a period of almost unprecedented stagnation, the report I have just read and the result the figures shew must be looked upon as highly satisfactory. You are aware that the profits for the half-year would have been better had we not been defrauded of a considerable amount by a Swiss firm of waste silk buyers in Yokohama, full particulars of which you have lately seen in the public prints. Now in connection with this fraud, I have to state that the whole system of making advances of the kind has received the closest attention of the Board and means have been taken which we trust will prevent the recurrence of a loss of such magnitude. In the meantime we have the assurance of Mr. Walker, previous to his departure to take charge of the Shanghai Branch, and also of Mr. Morriss, his successor in Japan, that the accounts and securities are in order, but to make assurance doubly assured, the Chief Manager will shortly proceed North and thoroughly inspect the Japan and Shanghai branches. (Applause.) I may remind you that this is the first loss of the kind that has occurred in Japan, where the Bank has been established for a period extending over 18 years, and that it is greatly due to the energy and ability of Mr. Walter that the Bank's business during the past few years has been of a most profitable nature. We feel convinced that this will be a lesson not only to him but to all the officers of the Bank to be on their guard against similar misfortunes, for an event of the kind occurring not unnaturally leads to a certain amount of distrust in the minds of shareholders, who are apt to imagine similar irregularities may exist. I have pleasure in stating that Mr. Walter retains the confidence of the Board. I would now refer you to the figures in the report. You will observe our investments in Government securities have increased during the year from 16 lacs to 25½ lacs, a portion of which will be permanently held in London, and it is the intention of the Board still further to invest the reserve in Government securities as opportunities offer and so strengthen the position of the Bank in the eyes of the commercial world. Bank premises stand at $355,610.99; and in pursuance of the policy sketched out by my predecessor in the chair, a policy which was then endorsed by the shareholders, we propose writing off the sum of $50,000 from building account. I may remark the property held by the Bank in premises and dead stock is a good asset. Instalment received on new shares in the report stands at $2,074,741.25; since then a considerable amount has been received and there remains shortly to advertize in the *Government Gazette* with a capital fully paid up of $7,500,000 and a reserve of over $4,200,000. A strong position this and one that shareholders may well be proud of. (Applause). Reserve for equalization of dividends stands at 2 lacs and we propose adding another lac, and although we trust this sum will never require to be pulled at, still the vicissitudes of banking, like all other trades, are great, and we wish to make you as secure as possible of receiving regular dividends. Marine Insurance account stands at $194,366.89, from which a deduction will have to be made in consequence of the loss of the *Hwai Yuen*, in which the Bank have a shipment of treasure. The loss will, it is estimated, about represent the amount the account has increased during the year, say $30,000. Deposits have increased five million dollars during the year, an item that shews the steady growth of the Bank in public favour. We have lately negotiated with the Viceroy of Canton under Imperial Edict repayable within three years, a small loan of one million taels, with a possibility of its being increased to two million taels at a favourable rate of interest, and in due time the bonds of the loan will be tendered to the public. I may mention that the aggregate amount of the old loans outstanding will, by the end of the year, be comparatively small. In conclusion, the business of the Bank is progressing satisfactorily and for the present half-year the profits have already been large. We are now thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of increasing the capital, as we find full employment for our resources at all points. The present report is, in many respects, the best that has ever been issued by the Bank, and with careful management and the continued support of our shareholders, we trust to be able to present you with a series of equally satisfactory ones. (Loud applause). I shall now be happy to answer any questions that may be put.

No questions being put the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. GEORGE, and carried *nem. con.*

On the motion of the Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, seconded by Mr. C. P. CHATER, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, F. D. Sassoon, and A. P. MacEwen, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. FORBES, seconded by Mr. W. K. HUGHES, the appointment of Mr. A. Gultzow and Mr. M. Grote to the board in place of Mr. H. Hoppius and Mr. Wm. Reiners, who have left the colony, was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. McIVER, seconded by Dr. ADAMS, the Hon. P. Ryrie and Mr. F. Henderson were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—That closes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I have to state that the dividend will be payable to-morrow.

Mr. BOTTOMLEY—I beg to move a vote of thanks to the directors, chief manager, and the officers of the Bank for the very satisfactory report they have presented to us, and I should particularly mention the chief manager, to whose ability we owe so much. Considering the dull period we have passed through we have very great reason for congratulation.

Carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN—On behalf of the board I beg to thank you, gentlemen.

The CHIEF MANAGER—Gentlemen, I thank you very much for this vote of thanks, and I can quite endorse the remarks of the Chairman in his speech as to the position of the Bank.

## SUPREME COURT.

28th February.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A POLICE SERGEANT.

The case against P. S. Butlin, charged with having caused the death of three Chinese, was continued.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Dennys and Mossop, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Mackean, instructed by Messrs. Brereton, Wotton, and Deacon, for the defence.

The jurors were Messrs. J. Green, D. McRae, L. Mallory, D. S. Heaynan, W. Poate, H. A. Schlund, and A. Shepher.

Dr. Marques, Assistant Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, was called by the prosecution and gave evidence as to the injuries of the deceased.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The jury, without waiting for the defence, returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship said he quite concurred in the verdict.

The court was then adjourned until Monday.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The session of the Legislative Council was opened yesterday afternoon. The Chief Justice took the chair and called upon the Clerk of Councils to read the proclamation summoning the meeting. This having been done, the Clerk of Councils was directed to inform the Governor, who shortly afterwards entered and read the speech given below. The opening ceremony was attended with more formality than has hitherto been the case on similar occasions in Hongkong. The road from Government House to the Public Offices was lined with Sikh policemen, and a guard of honour and the Band of the Buffs was posted in the hall of the Public Offices, and saluted the Governor on his arrival. In the Council Chamber there was a large attendance, including a considerable number of ladies, the Consuls and Military Officers in uniform, and a large number of the general public. His Excellency wore the uniform of his office and the scarf and order of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Surveyor-General also wore the Civil Service Uniform. The Council was composed as follows:—

His Excellency the GOVERNOR, Sir GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G.
Hon. Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, Chief Justice.
Hon. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.
Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY, Attorney-General.
Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General.
Hon. F. STEWART, Registrar-General.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.
Hon. T. JACKSON.
Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Hon. WONG SHING.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

1.—It is with feelings of much pleasure and interest that I now open the first session of the re-constituted Legislature of Hongkong, and have recourse to your advice and assistance in the administration of the Government.

2.—It will always be one of the most satisfactory reminiscences of my long public career that I have been able to procure a more adequate representation in this Council of the community at large. I am confident that the Government will derive valuable aid from the local knowledge and experience of the unofficial members, and I also believe that you will all agree with me that there neither is, nor ought to be, any antagonism between the official and the unofficial element in this Legislature. All the members alike can have no other object but to secure the general welfare, and to advance the progress of the colony.

3.—For obvious reasons, it is in the highest degree important that this Council should adhere to the constitutional forms followed by the Legislatures of the other principal Crown Colonies. The address of the Governor at the opening of each annual session will contain, here as elsewhere, a general view of the financial and social condition of the Colony, and a statement of the Legislative and other measures, and of the public works proposed. So the address of the Council in reply will afford the Members of the Legislature the usual constitutional opportunity of expressing their opinion of the conduct and proposals of the Government.

4.—Further, in accordance with the practice elsewhere, I recommend you to appoint a Committee of Finance (which should be a Committee of the whole Council), a Committee of Laws, and a Committee of Public Works, which should respectively examine in the first instance the details of every proposed vote and measure.

5.—After this brief explanatory preface, I will proceed to state generally the principal subjects to which your attention will be directed during the present Session. Full details will be found in the papers which will be laid before you, and in the statements of the several Heads of Departments.

6.—In the first place, with regard to the paramount question of Finance, it is very gratifying to be able to inform you that our position is satisfactory. The Revenue of the year 1883 amounted to $1,286,500; and the Ordinary Expenditure to $1,165,700; leaving an excess of revenue over Ordinary Expenditure of $120,800. The Extraordinary Expenditure of 1883 was defrayed from the accumulated balance, and included the

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| Tai-tam water works | $0,963 |
| Break-water | 22,510 |
| Purchase of houses and land for the New Central Market | 21,000 |
| Sanitary works | 30,433 |
| Total | $173,959 |

The estimated balance to the credit of the colony on the 31st December, 1883, was $1,095,505.

7.—Hongkong is probably the only state or colony of importance which at the present day is not only without a public debt, but which possesses invested assets nearly equal to its annual revenue. However, the existing balances will not be sufficient to carry out several public works which are urgently required by this community, in addition to those "strong and complete measures of sanitation" which Mr. Chadwick (the Civil Engineer recently sent out from England) has reported to be absolutely necessary "for the immediate benefit of the public health." Under these circumstances, I concur with the Executive Council in what appears to be the general opinion of the colony, viz., that the present generation of colonists ought not to be deprived of the advantages referred to, while it cannot of course be expected to defray the entire cost of works of a permanent and reproductive character; and that consequently, it will be expedient to raise, on the exhaustion of the existing assets, a moderate loan, not much exceeding the revenue of a single year. This question will not have to be decided in its details during the present Session; but I desire to elicit the opinion of the Council on the principle involved.

8.—The Estimates for 1884 have been already voted. The Estimates for 1885 will be laid before you in next November; which seems to be the most generally convenient period for the opening of the annual Session.

9.—With regard to Legislative measures;—The following Ordinances, among others, have already become law since I assumed this Government in the spring of last year, viz.: Ordinances to provide for the better Regulation of Vehicles and Public Traffic; To organise the construction of certain lines of Tramways; To constitute a Sanitary Board; To amend the Merchant Shipping Law and provide for the enforcement of Quarantine; To continue the operation of the French Mail Steamers Ordinance; To authorise the construction of certain Piers and Wharves. The principal Bills which will be laid before you during the present session will be the following:—

(1.)—To regulate Weights and Measures.
(2.)—To consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to Opium.
(3.)—To establish a Savings Bank.
(4.)—To consolidate and amend the laws relating to Stamp Duties.
(5.)—To provide for the Registration of Medical Practitioners.
(6.)—To regulate Prisons and Prison Discipline.
(7.)—To amend the Dangerous Goods' Ordinance, 1873.
(8.)—To amend the Preservation of Birds' Ordinance, 1870.
(9.)—To amend certain Ordinances relating to Criminal Procedure.
(10.)—To amend the law relating to the punishment of criminals.
(11.)—To amend the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1864.
(12.)—To regulate the Post Office and Postal Service.
(13.)—To amend Ordinance No. 10 of 1867.
(14.)—To provide for the more effectual protection of Chinese female children.

10.—The report of the Commission on Smuggling, and an able and exhaustive memorandum by Mr. Justice Russell on the so-called Blockade of Hongkong by Chinese Revenue Cruisers, are recommended to your attention. I have discussed this important question with the present British Minister at Peking, who will, I am confident, lend his aid towards carrying out an equitable settlement.

11.—Turning to the vital subject of the Public Health, I am glad to inform you that the recent organisation of a Government Sanitary Board under Ordinance No. 7 of 1883, and the promulgation of new Rules and Regulations under that Ordinance, together with the introduction of improved contracts for the removal and disposal of waste products, have been followed by a marked improvement in the practical sanitation of the Colony. Much, however, remains to be done, both in respect of legislation and of structural sanitary work; but I am confident that the necessary reforms and improvements will in due course be effected by the zeal and ability of the officers to whom this branch of the Public Service has been entrusted, and by the cheerful acquiescence of all classes of our population in such measures and restrictions for the safety of the Public Health as may, with your assistance, become law. In this connection, Bills are in course of preparation to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Public Health; to amend the Building Ordinance No. 8 of 1856; to regulate the Water supply and to prevent waste. Owing, however, to the large and comprehensive nature of these Bills, no less than to the probable necessity of referring certain technical points to scientific authorities in England, it is possible that there may not be time for their full consideration during the present session. In this event, they will form the subject of your first deliberations in the next session. In the meantime, however, the carrying out of such works as were deemed of immediate importance to the Public Health has been sanctioned. These works, which are either in progress or in course of immediate initiation, include, among others, the Reclamation of unhealthy tidal lands at Yau-ma-Ti and Causeway Bay; Extensions and improvements of the existing system of sewers in this city; the construction of a new Central Market; the erection of a permanent Lazaretto on Stone Cutters' Island; the systematic dredging of the noxious foreshore along the Praya by means of steam machinery; and the general Sanitation of of the villages in the Colony.

12.—In connection with Sanitary Reform, the serious question of increased house accommodation for the population of Victoria is now engaging the attention of my Government. While every succeeding census has revealed a great increase in the population, there has not been a corresponding increase in the number of human habitations. Overcrowding in its worst form has consequently been the result; and the prevention of this evil will be dealt with in the proposed new Public Health Ordinance. However, as the true remedy is to be found chiefly in increased house accommodation for the labouring classes, it will be necessary to expand the city in a westerly direction as well as towards the east; and to create fresh building sites available for new tenements. Estimates will, therefore, be presented to you for certain additional works of reclamation; for the formation of new suburbs, and for the laying out of new streets in the Districts of Belcher's Bay and Causeway Bay.

13.—As the hitherto existing system by which purchasers of Crown leaseholds have been able to evade their building obligations has led to a considerable area of land in and near the City remaining vacant, directions have been given that, in the future, no purchaser of a Crown allotment shall receive his lease until he shall have complied with the Conditions of the Sale, and expended the specified sum upon proper tenements.—(Applause.) Moreover, in the villages of the Colony, the system of tenants-at-will (termed licensed squatters) whose tenures were terminable upon one month's notice, will be superseded by an improved system of small and inexpensive building leaseholds for seventy-five years. The inhabitants will thus gain that security for the investment of their money in suitable homes which was altogether wanting under their present Squatter's Licence, by which they were liable to eviction upon one month's notice. These measures will, it is expected, tend to stimulate the further erection of proper dwellings, and to relieve the present overcrowded condition of several quarters of the City.

14.—On sanitary and other grounds I have come to the conclusion that the drainage of the marshy lands situated within the Race-Course in the Wong-nei Chung Valley is as much a work of necessity as the reclamation of Causeway Bay. A plan will, therefore, be laid before you for the drainage of these meadows and for their conversion into a Park. (Applause.)

15.—Adverting to other important public undertakings, which have received legislative sanction, I am glad to inform you that the Breakwater at Causeway Bay, intended to form a harbour of refuge for the boat population during typhoons, has been satisfactorily completed within the amount originally estimated; that the Tai-tam Water-works are steadily progressing; as is also the extension of the Government Hospital, together with the new Lunatic Asylum; and that the erection of the new Central School will be commenced forthwith. The new Meteorological Observatory has been finished; and will, it is expected, prove of practical value to the maritime interests of commerce.

16.—I have pressed on the Imperial Government the importance, on Sanitary and other grounds, of that urgently needed improvement, the connection of the Eastern and Western portions of Victoria by means of a continuous thoroughfare along the sea-frontage of the Military Cantonments and the Royal Naval Yard. I hope to be able ere long to announce a favourable decision.

17.—With regard to the vital question of Public Instruction, the Report of the Inspector of Schools for 1883 will be laid before you. I have myself visited on several occasions, among the other Public Establishments, the chief Educational Institutions in this Island. Their condition is generally satisfactory. The new Central School, or Victoria College, is much needed, and will provide accommodation for at least seven hundred students.

18.—In connection with this subject, the Government proposes, with your concurrence, to follow the precedent of other Colonies by sending, in alternate years, in accordance with Regulations which will be submitted to you, two of the most promising students of our chief Colleges, selected by competitive examination, to complete their professional education in England, especially in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

19.—Those minor posts in the Public Service which are at the disposal of the Governor, were wisely thrown open by my predecessor to competitive examination, without distinction of race or creed. A much needed stimulus has thus been given to general Education, while the Government will secure a constant supply of eligible candidates for the several Departments.

20.—A Report will be laid before you showing the considerable progress already made in the afforestation of this Colony. I have directed the introduction of several thousand plants of the Australian Eucalyptus, a tree which furnishes valuable timber, and also exercises a marked sanitary influence, as experience in many tropical and semi-tropical countries has amply proved.

21.—You will perceive from papers on the table that it has been necessary to procure a new supply of arms for the Police; for the care of which, and for the proper drill and instruction of the corps you have already made provision.

22.—The Imperial Government, on my recommendation, has presented a full equipment of guns and rifles to the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery; which body, it is hoped, will furnish a valuable addition to the numerical strength of the garrison.

23.—I have represented to the Imperial Government in strong terms the necessity of completing the fortifications of this important naval and military station and mart of commerce. Without referring to the value of the other and manifold interests, both Imperial and Colonial, which are at stake, I may remind you that Official Statistics show that the tonnage of the shipping entered at the port of Hongkong in the year 1883 exceeded five millions of tons; that is, it exceeded the tonnage of the shipping entered at the port of London in 1843, the year in which Hongkong was annexed to the British Crown, at a period when this island was little more than a barren rock, uninhabited save by a few Chinese pirates and fishermen.

24.—I have now, Honourable gentlemen, referred to the principal subjects which will be submitted for your consideration during the present Session. Governors and Legislatures should speak by their actions; and it is my confident hope that our united efforts will, by the blessing of Divine Providence, promote the general welfare and prosperity of all races and classes in this Colony.

His Excellency finished reading his speech amidst loud applause.

His Excellency then left the Council Chamber, and the Chief Justice resumed the chair.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, in accordance with the practice that prevails in other colonies I beg to move the appointment of a committee to prepare a reply to His Excellency's address, consisting of myself, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, Hon. P. Ryrie, and Hon. F. B. Johnson.

The question was put that the committee be appointed and was carried *nem. con.*

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Before the Council adjourns I have to lay the following papers on the table:—Correspondence respecting the Police, Memorandum on the subject of the new Police Pension Rules and increased rates of pay for the Police, Draft of Regulations for Government Scholarships for the study of law, medicine, or civil engineering in Great Britain, Correspondence respecting the Postal Service, Financial Statement shewing estimated position of the Colony at the end of 1883, Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the alleged Smuggling from Hongkong into China of Opium and other goods, Memorandum on the "Hongkong Blockade" by Mr. Justice Russell. I beg now, Sir, to move the adjournment of the Council till five o'clock this afternoon to allow the Committee to consider the reply to His Excellency's speech.

The Council then adjourned.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

The Council reassembled at five o'clock.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have the honour, sir, to report to the Council that the committee appointed has met and considered the address in reply to the speech from the chair.

The address was as follows:—

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, in Council assembled, beg to thank Your Excellency for the Speech with which you have opened this the first Session of the re-constituted Legislature of the Colony.

2.—We desire to offer to Your Excellency our cordial congratulations upon the wise and salutary reform in the constitution of the Council which has been granted by Her Majesty's Government, on your recommendation, and with which your name will for ever be associated. We heartily concur in Your Excellency's expectation that the Government cannot fail to profit by the advice and assistance of an increased number of Unofficial Members; and that the entire Legislature will be animated by a common desire to promote the general welfare and progress of the community.

3.—We concur in the advisability of assimilating the proceedings of this Legislature to the constitutional forms established in the other principal Crown Colonies.

4.—Your Excellency's recommendation concerning the appointment of Committees of Finance, Law, and Public Works will receive our immediate attention.

5.—We assure Your Excellency that we shall not fail to give our careful consideration to every question and measure which may be brought before us.

6.—We learn with much pleasure that the Financial position of the Colony, as shown by the Official Statistics, is satisfactory.

7.—We agree with your Excellency in the opinion that, in justice to the present generation of tax-payers in Hongkong, a moderate loan should be raised, on the exhaustion of the existing assets, to defray a portion of the cost of those Sanitary and other Public Works, which are recognised as of permanent importance for the security of the general health and well-being of our population.

8.—The Estimates for 1885 will receive our careful attention, when they are laid before us.

9.—We shall examine the Legislative Measures proposed with the careful deliberation which their importance requires.

10.—We thank Your Excellency for the attention which you have given to the circumstances of the so-called Blockade of Hongkong; and we shall be glad to assist in bringing about an equitable settlement of this difficult question.

11.—We have received with gratification Your Excellency's statement in regard to the Sanitary Reforms which are now in progress; and we trust that the further measures necessary for the preservation of the Public Health will continue to occupy the earnest attention of the Government.

12.—The want of house accommodation for the labouring classes of this community is a growing evil which we have watched with some alarm; and we shall be glad to co-operate with the efforts of the Government to alleviate the pressure felt in that direction.

13.—We cordially approve the steps proposed to be taken to enforce the fulfilment of building covenants in leaseholds, and we trust that any additional security of tenure which may be granted to the smaller class of tenants will operate beneficially in diminishing the evils of overcrowding.

14.—The drainage of the marsh within the Race Course in the Wong-nei Chung Valley will confer a boon upon the community by providing a much-needed place of Recreation, and will in our opinion at the same time prove of great advantage to the Public Health.

15.—We learn with satisfaction the progress already made in such important and necessary Public Works as the Breakwater; the Tai-tam Water Works; the Government Hospital; the Lunatic Asylum; and the Meteorological Observatory, and that the New Central School will be commenced forthwith.

16.—We trust that the forcible representation made by Your Excellency to the proper Imperial Authorities of the sanitary and other advantages to be derived from the junction of the Eastern and Western Districts will be crowned with success.

17.—We have observed with interest the activity with which your Excellency has, during the short period of your Government, acquired a personal acquaintance with our chief public institutions. We shall gladly second your efforts to raise the standard of public education here, and to enable a certain number of our most promising youths to complete their professional studies in England. We regard, moreover, with satisfaction the continuance of the competitive system for entrance into the Civil Service of Hongkong, consonant as that system is alike with modern English and with ancient Chinese custom.

18.—We learn with pleasure the steady progress of the important work of afforestation, which, we hope, will, here as elsewhere, influence favourably the climate, and so benefit the public health.

19.—We entirely concur in the steps taken to promote the efficiency of the Police, a matter of the utmost importance in a community circumstanced as is that of Hongkong.

20.—We trust that the organisation and equipment given to the Volunteer Artillery will not only render that body efficient in any time of emergency, but will also tend to foster in our midst a patriotic spirit of national union and loyalty.

21.—We agree with Your Excellency as to the urgent importance of placing Hongkong in that condition of defence which is rendered necessary by the magnitude of the interests, both Imperial and Colonial, which are here at stake.

22.—We cannot bring this address to a close without repeating our grateful appreciation of the constant and enlightened attention devoted by Your Excellency to the requirements of all classes and races in this community, and to the initiation of measures calculated to promote the prosperity and advancement of this Colony. We trust that the loyal co-operation of the Governor and of the Legislative Council will, under the Divine Blessing, secure the general welfare and contentment of our population.

The Hon. P. RYRIE—Honourable President and members of the Legislative Council, the duty has been assigned to me of moving the address to His Excellency the Governor in reply to the very eloquent speech which he favoured us with a short time ago. I think anyone who heard that address must feel convinced that in His Excellency Sir George Bowen we have a Governor who has the best interests of this colony at heart. (Applause). He seemed to give in his speech pledges that many useful works and reforms, which we in this colony have been longing for for years, are now to be pushed forward—(Applause)—and we accept those pledges of his as true and hearty, and for myself I am sure, and I believe everyone else will feel sure, that nothing will be spared on the part of the head of the Executive to render his aid towards their accomplishment. The proposal for the formation of committees, is one which has been suggested for years past, for dealing with public works, for laws, and for finance. For finance we have had a committee for some time, but the other two I am sure will be hailed with pleasure by all classes in this colony. The sanitary reforms I also think are what we all desire. The proposal for raising a loan in consequence of our present surplus funds coming nearly to an end is one entirely new to this colony. I confess myself that at first I was not in favour of placing a debt on this colony; but looking at the material progress it has made, the yearly increment to its revenue we have seen now for some years past, I think we may with safety enter upon such a loan as His Excellency mentioned in his speech. At the same time I hope it may never be necessary in this colony to exceed about the amount of, or at any rate but little over, its annual revenue. I think this colony is hardly capable of carrying a large loan, and I only hope that the works which are in progress will not make it necessary to raise more than this amount. With regard to the re-construction of the Council, perhaps I should have referred to it earlier, but I did not do so because it has already been referred to many times in this colony; but that the re-construction of the Council is also a step in the right direction, is a statement which I think no one will deny. (Applause). Of course the keeping up of the Police to a high state of efficiency is a measure which must always commend itself to us, who are greatly dependent, from the peculiar situation of this colony, on the efficiency of our Police Force. As regards the Volunteers, I think His Excellency has done a very good turn for them. I can recollect, many years ago, the first volunteer corps which was formed in this colony. When it was disbanded a claim was made on the members to

pay for their arms and ammunition, and a very considerable claim it was. I think the presenting of the Volunteers with guns and rifles shows that His Excellency really takes a proper and intense interest in their well being. I don't think I have any further remarks to make, except to beg the President's leave to move this address to His Excellency.

The Hon. F. D. SASSOON—Sir, while feeling that a pleasant duty has devolved upon me in seconding the address in reply to His Excellency's speech, I would have preferred that this honour had been placed in the hands of one abler in debate than myself and who has had more experience in legislative matters. The thanks of the Council are certainly due to His Excellency for the able and lucid statements that have been placed before us. The very respectable sum which the colony has to its credit is certainly a source of congratulation to us all; while the most important and useful public works which have been initiated by His Excellency the Governor will, I am sure, give the colony no cause to regret the expenditure. I trust that His Excellency and ourselves will have the satisfaction of seeing these useful and important public works carried out and completed during His Excellency's term of office. I do not think it is necessary for me to make a long speech, and with these remarks I have great pleasure in seconding the address moved by the senior unofficial member of the Council.

Hon. P. B. JOHNSON—Sir, I am quite sure I do but give expression to the general feeling of the Council when I say we have heard with great pleasure the speech of my hon. friend who has addressed the Council for the first time, and I am also confident we all feel the value of his co-operation in our deliberations. Before, sir, making the few observations I wish to offer on the address in reply to the speech from the chair, to which we have listened with such great interest, I desire to offer to the Council my congratulations that the forms of procedure which are observed in all other Legislative Assemblies in the empire have been introduced here, and that by inviting, I may say challenging, full and free discussion of the measures and policy of his government His Excellency the Governor has given a practical character to our discussions which has been greatly wanting in the past, and he has substituted to a very great extent the expression of the views not only of the hon. members individually but of the Council as a whole for what I think I may not inaptly term the exaggerated monologue from the chair to which we were formerly accustomed to listen. Sir, I feel sure that any step which can be taken to add dignity to our proceedings or to impart a practical character to our discussions, to make us feel in fact we have here to perform important useful work, cannot do otherwise than extend the influence of this Council and therefore the efficiency of the Government. I am glad the language of the address, following the order of the speech from the chair, gives great prominence to the reform which has taken place in this Council. We owe that reform—which we know has been received with very great satisfaction out of doors and to which we owe the presence to-day of my two hon. friends whom we are all glad to welcome here and who sit here for the first time—I say we owe that reform entirely to the assistance of Sir George Bowen, and, sir, I may say further, that I do not think that concession would have been granted to any other Governor who did not wield the influence and the authority which Sir George Bowen undoubtedly does in the councils of the empire. Sir, I feel that it is a somewhat ungracious task for me to criticise the measure of reform for which we have expressed our thanks, but I also think it would be inconsistent with my duty were I to refrain from saying a few words with regard to what I deem its shortcomings. My criticism is simply that it does not go far enough. My attitude may be described by what has been given as a definition of gratitude, a lively sense of favours to come. I receive thankfully what has been given us and I immediately proceed to ask for more. I think the Secretary of State was not well advised when he cut down the number of members who are to be selected by popular suffrage from three to two, and I am quite sure I do but express the unanimous feeling of all the unofficial members at all events when I say we should have welcomed here the presence of the Major-General commanding the troops. That point, however, I feel we should leave to the consideration of the Imperial and local Governments. Leaving out of consideration the General's presence here, my own view of what the Council should be is that it should consist of twelve members with the Governor as the president—six official and six unofficial members. Of the unofficial members two should be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and two by the Justices, leaving two to be appointed by the Governor himself, one of whom at least should be a Chinese. This would leave the other seat at the disposal of the Governor for the purpose of placing in this Council the representative of any special interest which he might think had been overlooked by the constituent bodies. But, sir, I confess I am not blindly devoted to any paper constitution. The constitution of Great Britain is not inscribed in the statute book. I feel in regard to this Council what I have expressed elsewhere, what we really want is that the Council should adequately represent the intelligent public opinion of the colony, that we should be allowed to be free from the continual interference that has hitherto been placed in our way by the Colonial Office; that we should be allowed full control over what I may call our ordinary municipal expenditure and municipal taxation, leaving to the Secretary of State a general veto over our proceedings and an interference which should be limited to the case of Imperial interests and extraordinary occasions. Sir, we know that a recent instance has occurred in which the interference of the Colonial Office has been withdrawn owing to the strenuous resistance which has been made to it by His Excellency Sir George Bowen, and I am quite sure if the members of this Council, and particularly the unofficial members, will offer strenuous opposition to the continued interference of the Colonial Office they will be able to gain their point. Passing now, sir, very briefly to consider one or two of the subjects which are alluded to in the address, I feel that if I were to do more than make a very casual allusion to a few of the more important ones I should be unduly occupying your time. The first point to which I desire to call your attention is the organisation of this Council into working committees. I am quite sure, sir, that organisation will tend to the efficiency of this Council and also will to a very great extent support the heads of departments and the executive Government. I made a proposal almost identical in terms with this three years ago at my second sitting on this Council. It was accepted by the Governor of the day in principle, but as usual nothing was done. The only addition I would make to the recommendation from the chair is that a Committee of Police and Gaols could with advantage be added to the other committees. And I also trust, in connection with this subject, one of the first duties the reconstituted Council will take in hand will be the revision of our standing orders. I am sure we shall all agree the efficiency of our proceedings will depend on the powers of the chair being accurately defined, and also the rights and privileges of hon. members. It is satisfactory, sir, that very little need be added to what has fallen from my hon. friends with regard to finance. It is a foregone conclusion in the colony that a loan must be incurred, and I am glad my hon. friend (Mr. Ryrie) gives his adhesion to it. I have often said in this Council it is a very satisfactory thing for the colony to have a surplus, and though we know the Surveyor-General will speedily absorb it, I do not think that is a matter for regret. With regard to the surplus for this year I will be glad if my hon. friend the Colonial Treasurer will satisfy us as to the security he has for the current opium revenue, which it is rumoured is in some jeopardy. It is no doubt very satisfactory also to find the report of the Smuggling Commission has been laid on the table, and I would suggest to the Colonial Secretary that in all cases in which reports are moved for they should, as soon as they are printed, be laid on the table. It is very little satisfaction to us to see them some two or three years after all interest in them has died away. It must be a matter of great satisfaction to all to learn that that report completely refutes the serious accusation made against this colony by the late Governor some eighteen months ago. With regard to the question of the blockade, which is touched upon in the speech from the chair, I have only to say I have for a long time past taken a view opposed to that popularly held. I do not believe the blockade is so injurious to our interests as has been represented. At all events, if the alternative is to be, as was suggested by the late British Minister at Peking, the establishment of a branch of the Chinese Customs Service here, I have only to say I hope the members of this Council will offer their most strenuous opposition to it. (Hon. P. RYRIE—Hear, hear.) If the blockade chastises us with whips the Imperial Maritime Customs would chastise us with scorpions. Sir, in the speech from the chair very full details are given of the public works about to be undertaken. I am quite sure the colony joins the Council in a feeling of satisfaction, not only with the liberal policy that has been pursued in this important matter by the Governor, but also with the activity which has been shown by the Surveyor-General in carrying out these works. I will not, sir, proceed to refer to the various measures which are enumerated in the speech. I can only say of them as a whole that I believe they will tend, on being carried out, very greatly to develop the resources and prosperity of the colony, and the health and well-being of its inhabitants. I am glad to hear in the speech from the chair that not only are reclamations of land to take place at Causeway Bay, but they are also to be undertaken in Belcher's Bay. But, sir, in order to give full effect to these reclamations I am quite sure the negotiations which have been referred to in the speech should be, as the Governor promises they will be, energetically pushed forward so as to obtain a continuous praya the whole length of our sea frontage. Sir, I am glad to see my hon. friend the Surveyor-General is in his place, because I am about to make a suggestion to him which he may at first think rather crude, but I hope, nevertheless, he may see his way to carry it out. I would have the Praya not only run continuously along the whole sea frontage, but I would have it also widened. Now I am quite aware my hon. friends here will feel there are questions of finance to be considered; but I also think that if the Government were at once to prepare plans for a widened Praya, if they were to arrange what the limit or line of the bund is to be, and then if they were to give permission to individual lot holders, if they pleased, to bund out to the sea line, great progress would be made without at all calling upon the Government for any expenditure. The conditions upon which that land should be allowed to be filled in should, I think, be somewhat of the following nature. I think the bund lot-holders who elect to fill in their ground to this line should be entitled to the use of that ground until the Praya is completed, subject of course, on the completion of the Praya, to their being re-imbursed the cost of filling in, and having the privilege of preemption at any price fixed by Government, or buying it at public auction. I am assured on the best authority that if this scheme were carried out we should speedily see the whole of the Praya, at all events from the westward from Belchers Bay as far as the P. and O. Company's wharf, rapidly filled up. Sir, before I sit down I think it necessary to say a few words upon that much vexed question, the education of the colony. I am indeed glad to see that at last we are to have the Central School commenced. But, sir, I confess I do not think we are yet alive to our responsibilities in the matter of providing adequate secular education in this Colony. It seems to me that we are lavish of our grants to the denominational schools, and that we are very grudging of any support to the Central School. It is very much in this way, sir, that when 150,000 of our fellow colonists call out for the bread of that knowledge which they require, we seem to tender to them the inharmonious fragments of stone which to them at least represent the divergent and conflicting tenets of western sectarianism. Sir, I am sure all who were present at that interesting ceremony which took place at the Central School a few weeks ago must have come away perfectly assured that the character of the education supplied at the Central School is satisfactory to the Chinese, and I am also sure we cannot in justice refuse longer to provide them with the accommodation they require, and which they are willing to pay for. With regard to the Grant-in-Aid schools, at the last meeting of this Council, when I protested against a further grant of about $6,000 to the St. Joseph's College, I asked a question of my hon. friend three paces on my left (the Registrar-General) as being more acquainted with educational matters in this colony than perhaps any other person, whether he felt quite sure that the character of the education supplied by that college was satisfactory to the people who were concerned in it. He was unable to give me any information on the subject, but, sir, since then I have received communications from many quarters which assure me that the Catholic population of this colony are not satisfied with the education for which large grants of money are given. That that dissatisfaction is not more widely known is, I am told, mainly in consequence of the fears which the members of the Roman Catholic Church have of the influence of their priesthood. And, sir, the painful incident which occurred the other day, when the remains of a much esteemed resident of this colony, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church, were refused interment in the Roman Catholic burial ground, seems to give some ground for these allegations. I shall take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the Council to the subject, and of inquiring under what conditions the tenure of the Roman Catholic burying ground is held. I have only one word more to say, sir, with regard to this question of education, which is that I hope my hon. friends the unofficial members, when the estimates for 1885 are to be laid before them, will most carefully scrutinise the way in which large sums of money are granted to educational institutions in this colony. I trust, sir, that they will satisfy themselves that the educational tests on which these grants of money are made are satisfactory as well to themselves as to the colony. I myself am inclined to believe that it will be far more satisfactory to us all if the inspection of schools is not confined to a single individual, but confided to a qualified commission. The speech from the chair, sir, alluded to the defences of this island. I am glad indeed to hear that His Excellency the Governor has made forcible representations to the Imperial Government with regard to the necessity of at once taking measures for placing this island in an efficient state of defence. I am opposed on principle to any grant of public money for the purpose of carrying out what I believe to be exclusively an Imperial duty; but nevertheless I cannot but feel that it is very desirable for this colony that these defences should be proceeded with; I am now merely stating my own opinion, and throwing it out as a suggestion, that I think it would be desirable if the colony would approach the Imperial Government with some measure of compromise. I am sure that if the waste lands now held by the military authorities while they are considering what kind of batteries they should erect—if they were handed over to the Colonial Government they would yield a very ample revenue, and under those circumstances, sir, I think it very desirable those lands should be released as soon as possible. Suppose, as I have heard it estimated, that a sum of £400,000 is required to put this island and its approaches into an efficient state of defence, I do not think it would be any very great hardship upon us, considering that upon that condition these waste lands would be given over to us, if we were to pay say one fourth of that amount on the condition that the Imperial Government would guarantee a loan to be raised for that purpose. I assume that under these circumstances the money could be raised at a very low rate of interest, and supposing we are worth £300,000 or £350,000 a year, it would make no great difference to our finances. I am sure you will all agree with me that it would be a very serious thing if this island were subjected to a successful, or indeed, an unsuccessful attack from some hostile power, and the suggestion I have thrown out I submit to the consideration of the Council. Sir, in conclusion I cordially echo the language in the speech from the chair which expressed a hope that the cordial cooperation of the members of this Council with the Governor will tend to the prosperity of this colony. I am quite sure, sir, as I said before, that the committees will tend greatly to the efficiency of the Government. I am sure, sir, our thanks, and the thanks of the colony, are due to His Excellency the Governor for the great interest that he has taken, as my hon. friend (Mr. Ryrie) has justly remarked, in all matters affecting the welfare of the colony, and not only that, but in stimulating the interest of the public of this community in all public matters. Sir, he will have done a great deal if by exciting that public interest he has done something to wean us, the members of this community, from that devotion to our business and private affairs, which is admirable in itself, but which, I venture to say, does not release us from those responsibilities, and from performing these duties, which every citizen owes to the community to which he belongs. (Hear, hear, and applause).

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I rise, sir, to answer the question of my hon. friend with regard to the opium revenue. With regard to the past I can only say the year terminating on the 29th of the present month will be the most paying year with regard to opium revenue the colony has yet experienced; but with regard to the future, if I had known that my hon. friend was going to ask the question, I would have endeavoured to persuade him not to ask it at this moment. I confess to a propensity, when a question is asked, to give it a full and frank answer; but in this case I really cannot go into particulars because negociations are pending at this moment, and as I am happy to say I have very little to do with them, I can assure my hon. friend they are in very good hands. Negociations are pending at this moment, and I believe I may say our opium revenue for the ensuing year commencing March 1st may be looked upon as fairly safe. At the same time I may say that whatever uncertainty there may be attaching to the question arises, I think, from our having performed the somewhat unfortunate process of—if not exactly killing—of endangering the existence of the goose which laid the golden eggs. On that point I will ask my hon. friend to be content with that somewhat meagre information; I am not in a position to add anything more to it. There is one matter I should like also to refer to. In a paragraph in His Excellency's speech are these words:—

"While every succeeding census has revealed a great increase in the population, there has not been a corresponding increase in the number of human habitations. Overcrowding in its worst form has consequently been the result; and the prevention of this evil will be dealt with in the proposed new Public Health Ordinance. However, as the true remedy is to be found in increased house accommodation for the labouring classes, it will be necessary to expand the city."

I propose only to detain the Council one moment in pointing out that it is not only the Chinese labouring classes who stand sorely in need of increased house accommodation. Some of us would be simply horrified if we saw the places in which our own clerks live. Some of us have seen it. Perhaps, sir, they do not feel so much the stifling and unwholesome nature of the domicile which they are compelled to reside. But there is a class, the class of English clerks of the poorer sort, and more especially the class of artizans and foremen of manufactories, an increasing class daily rising around us, who really can hardly obtain house accommodation at any price which they can afford to give; and when they do obtain it it is of a most unsatisfactory character. I do hope the expansion of the town His Excellency has alluded to will provide a reasonable amount of accommodation for people of that class, for my impression is that it is the worst provided class in the colony in this respect. The Chinese get the accommodation which pleases them, though it may be accommodation of a most repulsive character for us; but the European clerk or artizan is destitute almost of a place in which to lay his head.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I may add a few words to what my hon. friend has said about the opium revenue. I do not anticipate any falling off from the revenue of last year, which has been the largest ever collected. The applications for the licences to commence on the 1st March are coming in, and we hope to obtain a larger amount this year than last year. There is another point on which my hon. friend (Mr. Johnson) made a remark, the standing orders. I am happy to be able to assure him His Excellency the Governor intends to take a very early opportunity of asking the Council to appoint a committee to revise these orders. They are most incomplete and inconvenient, and the inconvenience has often been experienced. For instance, one rule says two days' notice shall be given of any meeting of Council, and another that no question can be asked without three days' notice being given. It may happen I give notice in the name of the Governor that a meeting of the Council will be held two days from this, and the hon. member cannot put a question because that would require three days' notice.

The CHAIRMAN—I believe all the hon. members have seen the address in reply which has been prepared, but if any member wishes to propose any addition or alteration we had better have it read, if not perhaps it would be as well to have it taken as read.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—I have to suggest a verbal alteration in paragraph 15. It is of no great importance.

The CHAIRMAN—Perhaps the Clerk had better read the address.

The address was then read.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL—I beg to move a slight amendment to paragraph 15, which I think would more correctly read as follows:—"We learn with satisfaction the completion of the Breakwater and the Observatory, and the progress already made in such important and necessary works as the Taitam Water Works," etc. The paragraph as it stands would infer we are glad to learn the progress made with works that have been already completed some time. The alteration is verbal merely, but we may as well have it correct. I think I would also add the Central Market, which is also a public matter, making the concluding portion of the paragraph read, "and that the new Central School and new Central Market will be commenced forthwith."

Hon. P. RYRIE seconded, and the alteration was made.

The question was then put that the address do pass, and was carried *nem. con.*

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have to move that the address be presented to His Excellency the Governor by the mover and seconder, and I have the honour to announce I have ascertained from the Governor he will be happy to receive these gentlemen to-morrow at one o'clock.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

Carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN then adjourned the Council until four o'clock to-day for the purpose of passing the Jury List.

## *THE ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON THE RACE-COURSE.*

The hearing of the charge against Mr. Nickels of assaulting Mr. Brandt during the riding of the Champions' Race on the Race Course on Friday last was resumed at ten o'clock yesterday morning before Mr. A. G. Wise. A large number of gentlemen connected with horse racing in this colony were again present. After the hearing of the two cases the previous evening a cross-summons was taken out by Mr. Nickels charging Mr. Brandt with having assaulted him on the same day, the 22nd.

Mr. Wotton was present, and, addressing his Worship, said—In this case I appear on behalf of Mr. Nickels. I presume you will proceed with and conclude the case brought by Mr. Brandt against Mr. Nickels before proceeding with the one brought by Mr. Nickels against Mr. Brandt.

His Worship—I think that will be the most convenient course. Will you require the depositions to be read over?

Mr. Wotton—I think I have the purport of it in the newspaper, and I may say I can see but very little proof of any assault at present.

His Worship—The complainant says he was struck by Mr. Nickels with his whip, that is the gist of it.

Mr. Wotton—And he says he thinks it was done intentionally.

His Worship—He said he decidedly thought so.

Mr. Wotton—I should like to have Mr. Brandt in the box.

Mr. Brandt then entered the witness box.

Mr. Wotton—You say it was after six o'clock that this race was started?

Complainant—I am not sure of the time; it was getting dark, after sunset.

His Worship—He said it was about 6.15.

Mr. Wotton—Well was it not nearly dark?

Complainant—It was getting dark.

And it was difficult to distinguish anything far off?—Well, how far?

Say, about 20 yards—For 20 yards one could see.

Not distinctly, though?—Not distinctly.

Now on that same evening you were in the Hongkong Club, were you not?—On the same evening as the race?

On the 22nd February, about seven o'clock?—About that time, before or after.

Were you there long?—I was there long enough to write a letter to the Stewards about these fouls, and to endeavour to get Mr. Tripp to look into them. It took some little time.

And was that the only time you were there that evening?—That was the only time I was there.

Were you dressed in your riding costume?—No, I changed my riding costume on the Race Course.

Had you your stick or umbrella with you?—I had my umbrella.

And when you left the Club where did you go to?—Has this any bearing on the present case, may I ask; am I bound to answer the question?

Mr. Wotton—It is cross-examination.

His Worship—It is cross-examination, and I cannot say what bearing it has on the case; you must answer the question.

Witness—I went home, and after that I went back and did some business there which I suppose will be investigated by and bye.

Some business?—Yes, some business.

What kind of business was it?—Some business I had with Mr. Nickels which I settled very satisfactorily.

Where did you go then?—After that I went to the German Club, and then I took a chair and went home.

But after you had this business with Mr. Nickels, did you not go into the English Club again?—I may have gone there, but I certainly did not stop long; I do not quite recollect.

Now, in this race who was closest to you behind you when you say this assault took place?—Mr. Nickels.

And who was closest next to him; Mr. Dunman?—I do not know; he was behind.

You know he was behind, next behind. Well, you wrote this letter on the 22nd asking for an inquiry about this race, did you not?—I wrote asking for an inquiry and for satisfaction.

What do you mean by satisfaction?—Having the culprits punished.

But you would not wish to have them punished without an inquiry?—No.

Then you did ask for an inquiry?—Yes.

You were not satisfied with the result of the inquiry, were you?—No; I was not satisfied with it.

You were rather angry with it?—I was not satisfied.

You were not pleased?—I decline to answer the question.

You must answer it.

Complainant—It is no use beating about the bush in that way.

His Worship—You must answer.

Complainant—Well, if I was not satisfied I must be not pleased.

Were you not angry about the result of this inquiry before the Stewards?—I was not angry; I was dissatisfied.

That was yesterday?—Yes; the Stewards' inquiry was held yesterday morning.

Was not your business with Mr. Nickels that evening that you struck him?—

His Worship—You are not bound to answer that question, Mr. Brandt.

Complainant—I decline to answer the question.

Mr. Wotton—Will you swear you did not strike him in the street beside the Club?

His Worship—You are not bound to answer that question either.

Complainant—I decline to answer it.

Mr. Wotton—You decline to answer even that.

In answer to further questions complainant said he intended to call three witnesses—two Chinese and one European, and he had spoken to them about the case.

Dr. Emil Ruegg was then called, and he said he saw Mr. Brandt riding Odawara in this race, and saw him leading by about two lengths entering the straight. He was on Allegro, which was then running fifth, next to Mr. Bidwell.

His Worship—What did you see?

Witness—When Odawara came near the two mile post he was close to the rails, and I saw Rose, which was far outside, go bearing in against him, thus throwing him against the rails. Mr. Nickels was on Rose. I saw nothing about the whipping, for I could not see whether Mr. Nickels hit him or the pony; but I saw him deliberately run Odawara against the rails and cross him so that the pony had to stop.

But you did not see him whip Mr. Brandt?—No, but Mr. Brandt showed me the marks on his thigh.

Mr. Brandt—Did I not show you the bruises I had on my left thigh produced by the cut of the whip, and my crushed right leg?

Witness—Yes, you showed it me.

On my left thigh and right leg?—Yes.

Mr. Wotton—In fact you saw nothing further than this horse running down on Mr. Brandt's horse?

Witness—I consider the horse was where it ought not to be.

And that you must have seen very indistinctly?—Yes.

Were you not about 70 yards off?—I was close up to Mr. Bidwell.

I don't want to know anything about close up; were you not about 70 yards off?—I cannot judge.

Was it not about 70 yards?—Well, yes.

And Mr. Brandt says he could not see distinctly for 20 yards. Are you not near sighted?—A litte, not very.

Do you not ride with glasses?—Only in steeple-chases.

Is it not a common thing for men to get their legs bruised in riding by running against posts, &c?—No, you are not supposed to do so.

You are not supposed to do so, of course, but is it not often done?—It might with amateurs, not with good riders.

But you are all amateurs. Is it not frequently done on the Hongkong Race Course?—I never rode here before; I never heard of its being done.

The complainant then called the mafoo known as Schumann, who gave his evidence through an interpreter.

He said—My name is Kwok Su Mun. I am horse coolie to the complainant. On Friday, the 22nd inst. about dark, I saw the race just against the two mile post. The complainant's horse was against the rail, and I saw this other man on a horse.

His Worship—What other man.

Witness indicated the defendant.

His Worship—He knows the defendant's name well enough. What did you see?

Witness—I saw him run his pony up against the complainant's pony, and strike the pony on the face. I saw him strike the complainant's leg.

His Worship—Did you see him actually strike the complainant's leg?—Yes.

What side of the Course were you on?—The stables side.

And the ponies were on the other side of the Course?—Yes.

Then how could you see it?—It was right opposite where I was that it occurred.

Mr. Brandt—Did the pony show any marks afterwards?—Yes.

How many marks?—Five.

Mr. Wotton—How old are you?—Twenty eight.

And how long have you been with Mr. Brandt?—Since I was 14.

Just tell us where you were standing?—On the opposite side to the two mile post.

Then I suppose when this occurred you must have been 100 or 150 yards from Mr. Brandt.

Mr. Brandt.—He does not know what yards are.

Mr. Wotton—Sit down Mr. Brandt; we will see whether he does.

His Worship—You must not interfere, Mr. Brandt.

Witness—It was not so far; about 140 feet.

Mr. Wotton—Mr. Nickels was nearest you?—Yes.

And he was covering your view of Mr. Brandt's pony; is that so?—Yes.

Mr. Brandt.—He does not say so; I understand Chinese, and he is not interpreted properly.

Mr. Wotton—Will you sit down, Mr. Brandt.

His Worship told Mr. Brandt he must not interfere.

Mr. Wotton, to witness—Can you read?

Witness—No.

Did you speak to anyone about this matter?—Mr. Brandt told me I should have to come up here and be examined.

And I suppose he told you all about it?—He asked me if I knew what took place, and I said yes, I knew all that happened.

Then he told you all about it?—No; he only asked me if I saw it.

Mr. Brandt said that was all the evidence he proposed to call.

Mr. Wotton then addressed the court for the defendant. He said—Does your Worship think there is a case for me to answer? I contend there is not, for the evidence yesterday was altogether most unsatisfactory, and that given to-day is about on a par with it. There is no evidence which your Worship can rely upon to show that Mr. Nickels did assault Mr. Brandt. The evidence shows that if there was anything, there was a blow struck on the pony, but it was unintentional, and there is not a tittle of evidence to confirm Mr. Brandt's supposition that it was intentional. And as to the bruise on the right leg, that is an occurrence which will frequently happen in riding, and cannot well be considered as any evidence of an assault. With regard to the China boy's evidence, I think it amounts to nothing, because as he says, the pony of Mr. Nickels was in front of that of Mr. Brandt, and that must inevitably have shut out his view of what took place.

His Worship—There is another piece of evidence which makes some impression with me. That is the mark on Mr. Brandt's left thigh, not on his right leg at all.

Mr. Wotton said there was no evidence as to how it was caused, many gentlemen who rode had marks on their thighs, and there must be some evidence as to how the mark was caused—some firm basis on which to ground any inference. Mr. Brandt was annoyed at the decision of the Stewards, and he had therefore endeavoured to cool his anger by bringing these charges; he had therefore made the best case he could, and he (Mr. Wotton) submitted it was a very bad one. Mr. Nickels had been forced by Mr. Brandt's action to bring his case forward, but he did not wish to bring his dirty linen to wash in the court, and had preferred to reserve it for such remedies as he might have in Shanghai or elsewhere. He should show that Mr. Brandt coolly and deliberately assaulted Mr. Nickels in a most cowardly and unjustifiable way without any provocation, whatever, simply on account of his vexation at the grievance he supposed he had. He should ask to put Mr. Nickels and Mr. Dunman into the box if his Worship thought there was any case for him to answer.

His Worship said Mr. Nickels distinctly told him the previous evening that he did not propose to call any evidence. Unless Mr. Dunman would say positively no blow was struck, his evidence would not affect the decision of the case.

Mr. Wotton said Mr. Dunman would state that if a blow was struck he must have seen it, and that he saw no blow.

The defendant was then sworn and said, in answer to Mr. Wotton—I have heard the charge brought against me by Mr. Brandt; it is not true, I never struck him. I swear that positively. I might have hit his pony with my whip, but I am not aware that I did so, and if I did it was unintentional. It is not the case that I deliberately bored down upon Mr. Brandt, my pony never touched his pony, nor crossed him. I swear this on my oath as a gentleman.

Mr. Brandt—Will you swear you did not hit my pony not once but two or three times?

Defendant—I have already said that I may have hit your pony, but that I did not hit you.

Mr. Brandt pressed his question several times.

His Worship—Mr. Nickels says he will not swear he did not hit your pony.

Mr. Wotton said he did not think it necessary to call any more witnesses.

His Worship—I think you had better call another witness.

Mr. William Dunman was then called and said, in answer to Mr. Wotton—Coming down the straight I was riding third in this race, and Mr. Brandt was directly in front of me, Mr. Nickels was leading by about a length, and I was catching Mr. Brandt's pony. At the place where Mr. Brandt says this assault took place I was about two and half lengths from him. I saw no fouling then, and I was in a better position than anyone else to have seen it had there been any. Had there been any fouling or striking with a whip I think I must have seen it, though it was getting rather dark. Before the two mile post was reached I am not in a position to say what occurred. On my oath I saw nothing of the kind alleged take place near the two mile post, though I must have had better view of it than anyone else on the course.

Mr. Brandt—Are you near-sighted?

Witness—No.

Then what was the reason, if you are not near-sighted, and were close behind me, that you did not see this atrocious business when everybody saw it?—You must have been paying no attention to the race.

Witness—I was paying attention to the race, and I am not near-sighted. I was also close behind, but I did not see anything of the kind.

What is the reason?—There is no reason.

Mr. Wotton—Is not the reason that nothing of the sort occurred?—Certainly.

His Worship—Under the circumstances, Mr. Brandt, I must dismiss the summons. The reason I do so is not so much because I consider the charge disproved, but that the evidence is too conflicting. I think you were quite justified in taking out the summons under the circumstances. I think the evidence of the witness Bidwell is most unsatisfactory. He admits that he went round to various people and made statements relating to this matter, and then he comes here and states in evidence that those statements were untrue. I do not think that under any circumstances his conduct can be looked upon with approbation.

Mr. Bidwell—May I make a remark?

His Worship—No.

Mr. Wotton then opened the case against Mr. Brandt, expressing his client's regret at having had to bring the matter into court, and his previous intention of seeking his remedy in Shanghai or elsewhere. He detailed the circumstances attending the assault as given in the evidence below, characterising it a deliberate and cowardly assault given in cold blood while the complainant was sitting in a chair, and unable to defend himself.

The complainant was called and said—On the evening of the 22nd I was in the Hongkong Club. I saw Mr. Brandt there writing a letter. Mr. Tripp was standing in the hall when I went in, and he walked with me to the door when I went out. I went to my chair when I got out and was going up the street past the Dispensary on the way to Mr. Chater's house. I had got as far as the end of Club Chambers, when someone rushed up to me, I cannot say from what direction, and began to abuse me with foul language. The next thing I knew was I got a wipe across the face that stunned me so that I lost my senses for a moment, and when I looked back he was going up the steps to the Club. It was Mr. Brandt; I am quite sure of that. The blow bruised my face and gave me the black eye I have now, but the discoloration has partly disappeared. I saw Mr. Brandt in the Club, but I did not speak to him, and I had not spoken to him some time before the race. I never said nor did anything to him to cause him to strike me. It was not my intention to have taken any summons out in connection with this matter in Hongkong.

Mr. Wotton said that if Mr. Brandt did not propose to deny the assault, he should not call any further evidence.

Mr. Brandt said he would admit the assault, but he wished to state his case.

Mr. Brandt was then sworn, and he said—I returned from the races in a great state of mind about this atrocious business in the Champions' Race, which was nothing better, in my opinion, than highway robbery, to wrest from me a race which I clearly could have won, on which a deal of money was laid, and in which every body was taking an interest.

Mr. Wotton objected to this kind of statement. As to calling the thing highway robbery, the Stewards had investigated the matter and found there was nothing of the kind stated by Mr. Brandt. Mr. Brandt must be careful about making such a charge.

His Worship—Mr. Brandt has qualified it by saying it is his opinion, but he had better be careful on what he says.

Mr. Brandt—I will be careful. I was in a great state of mind, but I could find no paper to write my complaint after the race, and when I wrote it in the Club and gave it to Mr. Tripp, he said it was too late. He told me he would not lay my letter before the Stewards, and I have always had a great deal against me, and can never get assistance. I told Mr. Tripp that if he would not lay it before the Stewards I should take it before the court, and he said all right, if I pressed him he would do it, but it was no good. This of course put me into a great state of rage, and I had some conversation with Mr. Essex and Mr. Bidwell, who tried to pacify me, but only made matters worse. When I was going out I saw Mr. Nickels, and in my opinion he sneered at me, which made me more angry. I went out after him with my umbrella and caught him as he was getting into a chair. I said to him—"I consider you a mean hound, and a most disgraceful fellow, too mean and disgraceful to be spat upon. He looked at me, and he said—"Go to ———." I took my umbrella and struck him across the face with it, and said "take that for this." I looked at him for a moment or two afterwards, and as he did nothing I went back to the Club, and after stopping there a few moments I went to the German Club. I am sorry that I forgot myself so far, but I had received great provocation, and was in a great state of excitement—I thought he smiled and sneered at me. I am sorry I forgot myself so far.

Mr. Wotton submitted that the facts showed no justification for the assault, and the sneer existed only in Mr. Brandt's imagination, for Mr. Nickels had neither said nor done anything to provoke him. If he had made the remark Mr. Brandt alleged previous to the assault, which he denied, it was only in reply to some much fouler expressions from Mr. Brandt. Of course affairs of this kind did not often happen among gentlemen, and when such a thing did occur, it needed some strong mark of disapprobation in dealing with it. He would therefore ask that the defendant should be fined for the assault.

His Worship—This is a most unfortunate case, and there seems to have been a good deal of feeling about the matter. Mr. Brandt admits the assault, however, and therefore I have no option but to fine him for it. But considering his state of mind at the time, and the grievance it seemed to him he had against the complainant, I think it will meet the circumstances of the case if I fine him $2.

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A young man recently engaged as clerk in an auctioneer's office at Huntingdon has just become a baronet. He is now Sir Horace Blakiston, his seat being Sandy Brook Hall, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

## *COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.*

THURSDAY, 28th February.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand ..........3/7¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..3/7½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..........3/8½

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand ..........4.58
Credits, at 4 months' sight ......4.68

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 219½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 219½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight ..........72½
Private, 30 days' sight..........73½

SHARES.

Sales of Banks have been made to-day at 157, 156, and 154 per cent. for cash, and close with buyers at 155 per cent. Settlements of Sugars have been made at $118 per share. Steamboats have been placed at $34 prem. for cash.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Cum New Issue)—155 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$600 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$75 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 141 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$200 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$102 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$370 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$64 per share ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—46 per cent. premium ex div.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$34 per cent. premium ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited,—Par.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$84 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$150 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$113 per share ex div.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—Nominal.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$94 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$150 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$92 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$215 per share.
Selangor Tin Mining Company—$400 per share.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—Par.

## *HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.*

FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

February 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer—9 A.M. | 30.214 |
| Barometer—1 P.M. | 30.144 |
| Barometer—4 P.M. | 30.128 |
| Thermometer—9 A.M. | 65 |
| Thermometer—1 P.M. | 66 |
| Thermometer—4 P.M. | 69 |
| Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) | 60 |
| Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) | 62 |
| Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) | 63 |
| Thermometer—Maximum | 69 |
| Thermometer—Minimum (over night) | 62 |

## *HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.*

29TH FEBRUARY TO 6TH MARCH, 1884.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | High Water. Hongkong Mean Time. | Height. | Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| F. | 29 | m 11 3 | 3 5 | m 4 49 | —0 11 |
| | | 10 57 a | 4 1 | 4 51 a | —0 3 |
| Sat. | 1 | m 11 31 | 3 8 | m 5 21 | —0 0 |
| | | 11 45 a | 3 5 | 5 41 a | —0 3 |
| S. | 2 | 0 4 a | 3 9 | m 5 53 | —0 1 |
| | | | | 6 39 a | —0 2 |
| M. | 3 | m 0 35 | 2 9 | m 6 24 | 0 5 |
| | | 0 43 a | 3 10 | 7 47 a | 0 0 |
| Tu. | 4 | m 1 42 | 3 0 | m 6 56 | 0 10 |
| | | 1 35 a | 3 10 | 9 4 a | 0 1 |
| W. | 5 | m 4 7 | 1 6 | m 7 38 | 1 2 |
| | | 3 43 a | 3 10 | 10 43 a | —0 1 |
| Th. | 6 | m 6 28 | 1 7 | m 8 43 | 1 6 |
| | | 4 14 a | 3 11 | | |

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

## *CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.*

27th February, 1884, at 4 P.M.

| STATION. | Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Rain last 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manila | 29.99 | 81.5 | 58 | N | 3 | b | — |
| Hongkong | 30.04 | 66.1 | 77 | ESE | 3 | c | — |
| Amoy | 30.05 | 63.0 | 68 | E | 1 | o | — |
| Foochow | 30.10 | 57.4 | 81 | ESE | 1 | o | — |
| Shanghai | 30.08 | 55.5 | 75 | NNE | 3 | o | — |
| Nagasaki | 30.34 | 53.7 | 60 | N | 3 | o | — |
| Wladiwostock | 30.11 | 27.1 | — | SE | 1 | b | — |

28th February, 1884, at 10 A.M.

| STATION. | Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Rain last 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manila | 30.12 | 77.9 | 63 | NNW | 2 | b | — |
| Hongkong | 30.16 | 64.4 | 76 | E | 4 | b | — |
| Amoy | 30.04 | 59.0 | 81 | ES | 1 | c | — |
| Foochow | | | | | | | |
| Shanghai | 30.18 | 47.0 | 93 | N | 2 | o | — |
| Nagasaki | 30.16 | 54.9 | 90 | SW | 1 | r | 0.75 |
| Wladiwostock | 30.19 | 31.1 | — | SE | 3 | o | — |

The Barometer is steady. The Temperature has increased a little. The weather is fine in the South, overcast and damp in the North. Gradients indicate very light winds from N.E.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 28th February, 1884.

## *METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.*

| | Previous day. at 4 p.m. | On date at 10 a.m. | On date at 4 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 30.04 | 30.16 | 30.07 |
| Temperature | 66.1 | 64.4 | 67.3 |
| Humidity | 77 | 76 | 69 |
| Direction of wind | E.S.E. | E. | E.S.E. |
| Force of wind | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Weather | C. | B. | O. |
| Rain | | | |

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).—The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the average of their signification.
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.
For further particulars see "Instructions for making Meteorological Observations in China" (KELLY AND WALSH, Hongkong).

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 28th February, 1884.

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.

*Hongkong Daily Press* Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*), PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bona fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Clyde*, with the next English mail, leaves Singapore at 2 p.m. on the 27th February, and is due here on the 4th March.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Arabic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 10th February, and may be expected here on or about the 10th March.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Patroclus* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 21st, and is due here on or about the 29th inst.

The E. & A. steamer *Menmuir* left Port Darwin on the 27th February, and is due here on or about the 9th March.

## POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Postal Guide for 1884, revised to date, will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 335 large edition, p. 633 small edition. This is the only authorized complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c., &c.—Per *Whampoa*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Kumamoto Maru*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Don Juan*, to-day, the 29th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-morrow, the 1st March, at 5.00 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Bengal*, on Thursday, the 4th March, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, on Thursday, the 6th March, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd March, with Mails for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M., Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Anadyr*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 11th March, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via* Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

*Day before Departure.*

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

*Day of Departure.*

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

*Day of Departure.*

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

MONEY LETTERS.

Public attention is called to the following extract from the Hongkong Postal Guide Paragraph 60:—

"The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes &c. and, where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters."

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (twopence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is 2 cents (one penny), which is also the general rate of Postage on Soldiers' and Sailors' letters sent elsewhere.

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Conductor, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANDROMEDA, Ger. ship, Schaeffer.—Captain.
ANTOINETTE, Brit. bk., E. Th. Bunje.—Order.
BONITO, Ger. bk., H. Hasse.—Wieler & Co.
KONG BENG, Brit. str., R. Jones.—Yuen Fat Hong.
LORETTO FISH, Am. ship, Hyler.—Russell & Co.
OCEAN, Brit. str., Brown.—Tung Kee.

## EXTRACTS.

### THE WIDOW'S MITE.

A widow—she had only one!
A puny and decrepit son;
But, day and night,
Though fretful oft, and weak and small,
A loving child, he was her all—
The Widow's Mite.

The Widow's Mite—ay, so sustain'd,
She battled onward, nor complain'd,
Tho' friends were fewer;
And while she toil'd for daily fare
A little crutch upon the stair
Was music to her.

I saw her then—and now I see
That, though resigned and cheerful, she
Has sorrowed much;
She has, He gave it tenderly,
Much faith; and carefully laid by,
A little crutch.

FREDERICK LOCKER.

### POSITIVELY DISGUSTING.

General Butler, who has been taunted with being of low origin, has retorted on his foes. He exclaims:—"There are no aristocrats in this country—not one. You can't go back three generations in any family without running into a grocery shop, a soap-boiler's shop, a shoemaker's shop, a blacksmith's shop, or a fishmonger's waggon. Give an instance of any one of the families that hold their heads so much higher than anybody else. Well, take the Adams family, who think I am not up to the mark. Who was the wife of John Adams, the first Adams? Nabby Smith the shoemaker's daughter over here in the town of Baintree. And a very respectable shoemarker's daughter she was, and by far the best horse in that team, as anybody who will read her letters will say." Those Americans who are endeavouring to create an aristocracy of "old families" describe this style of attack as "positively disgusting."

### THE DRUM.

England can claim a lion's share of the drum. Everybody has known, since Daniel Webster said it, how our "morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England," and during the half-century that has elapsed since then the national rub-a-dub-dub has travelled into many strange lands. But go where it may, the British drum is sure to find an indigenous variety of the species. In India, during the mutinies, the rebels, mustered from north, east, south, and west tap-tapping as they came; the bazaars and country side were all noisy with tom-toms recruiting for the mutineers. In Abyssinia we found King Theodore's soldiers marching to the sound of kettledrums, In Ashanteethese instruments not only made the forest fastnesses of Koffee Kalkalli perpetually hideous, but were among that potentate's insignia of sovereignty. The Afghans had drums, and so had the Zulus. Black Flags, with whom the French are fighting, use them; and so do the Arabs and Nubians of the Soudan. So all the world over—if noise is the object in view, whether in war times or in peace, the drum is always to the front. For one thing it is an instrument out of which it is very easy to extract noise. There is no long apprenticeship needed to be able to thump drum. It is within the reach of the meanest capacity. In the West of America it is sometimes used for summoning the folk to chapel, reminding them, in fact, that it is Sunday: and on these occasions there is much competition among the local youth as to which of them shall bang the parchment. The community has not to pay for a professional drummer. It is an instinct of humanity to make a noise, and, though the infirmities of advancing age incline the elderly to avoid it, youth is always forward in the matter. What delights the ragged urchin more than a tin can? Was there ever a child yet, that, if left alone with a tea-tray, did not proceed to thump it? To ingratiate oneself with a juvenile it is only necessary to give him a drum. They of his household may consecrate your memory to undying odium in consequence of the gift—but what of that? You have made the boy as happy as he can be. The same desire to be loudly heard survives to the end of life among savages. Travellers call it "barbarous music," but the savage does not mean it for music at all. He intends it for what it is, and nothing more, a prodigious noise. When the King of Monboddo gives a party, it is a matter for beheading if anyone comes without an instrument of some kind, and the honours of the evening remain with that side of the reception-room which makes the more hideous din. There is no bandmaster, no rehearsal of the entertainment. But everybody is supposed to blow and beat as hard as he or she can, and success is gauged by the aggregate sum of the disturbance thus created. Everybody performs independantly, and the King of Monboddo is said to be much gratified by these concerts, and rather prides himself upon being a patron of the arts. Prominent among his musical instruments are conical drums, covered with human skin—the people of Monboddo being unfortunately cannibals—and garnished, as to the edges, with a chaste adornment of human teeth, fragments of skull, and similar indigestible morsels. What an abyss separates the Central African from the tom-tom of the Asiatic bazaar, and yet the chasm between the tom-tom and the majestic cylinder upon which the tambour-major performs is even greater. For the tom-toms may be reasonably reckoned among the drawbacks of residence in the East. Snakes, great heat, cholera, mosquitoes, perjury, and tom-toms are the chief inconveniences which Europeans experience in Asia, and the chiefest, perpaps, is the last on the list. Snakes can be easily guarded against; the heat can be modified by the proper appliances, or fled from to the hills; cholera is a matter of Kismet, if it will be so it must be; mosquitoes are baffled by curtains; perjury can be punished! but how is the tom-tom to be circumvented? The Oriental is the most persistent of performers, the tom-tom the most monotonous of instruments. Without being loud it is very far-reaching; and, in the dead, still nights of the Indian hot weather, the abominable sound from which the thing takes its name can be heard throbbing on the air in a score of directions. Every village has its musicians, and no concert is too long for the Hindoo to squat out. And so there they sit, hour after hour, dismally tapping on the wretched kettledrum, till the listener longs for she-bears to come out from the woods and devour them all. It is no use trying to forget the sound, to pretend that you cannot hear it. For the tom-tom, a mile away though it be, might as well be inside the listener's head and the performer be striking his tympanum, instead of the detestable parchment. Yet the tom-tom is the Asiatic analogue of the European drum; and how wide the difference between them!—as wide as the distance between the pipes of the Punch and Judy man and those with which Sigurd made the rafters of the banqueting hall reel and set the furniture al agog. For the modern drum as played by skilled bandsmen is a very noble instrument indeed. It adds dignity to the procession of princes, terror to the advance of armies, and a solemnity to death itself. No voice heralds the approach of royalty so befittingly—"Let the drums be beat; the Emperor comes!" When recalling his eventful career, Othello hears the "stirit-spirring" roll of the drum. In the Dead March from "Saul," what a surpassing gravity possess the music as the drums pour out their muffled thunders.—*Telegraph.*



## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE. Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.
1 Dozen Quarts ............ $22.50.
2 Dozen Pints ............ $23.50.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
20th November, 1883. [2102

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
$19 ......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 ......... per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 ......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 ......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50 ......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ......... per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5 ......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ......... per case of 2 dozen pints.
ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1259

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1883.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1884.

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."
NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.
Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben. In Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.,—Sole Agents.
31st January, 1883. [265

CHOICE BRONZES.
PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE WARE, Hand Painted Tea and Breakfast Sets of artistic design and exquisite workmanship
CURIOSITIES.
FURNITURE, PIANOS, PICTURES.
FOR SALE OR ON HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY. Opposite City Hall. [23

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1288

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Steamship
"WHAMPOA,"
Captain Williams, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 29th instant, at FOUR P.M.
This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
15th February, 1884. [376

FOR CANTON.

THE well known German Steamer
"CHINA,"
will run between this and Canton as a NIGHT BOAT leaving Hongkong and Canton respectively every other day at 5.30 P.M., beginning on SUNDAY, the 2nd of March. Special Conditions are granted to large shippers.
For Particulars apply to the Agents,
Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Canton.
Messrs. HING LEE & Co.,
Hongkong.
or to Captain on board.
28th February, 1884. [447

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"BENGAL,"
Captain G. Roy, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 4th March.
Loading will commence to-morrow, the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Bonham Strand.
26th February, 1884. [440

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"CLYDE,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
22nd February, 1884.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND HIOGO.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA).
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KASHGAR"
will leave for the above place on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at Noon.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
22nd February, 1884.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"BELLONA"
Captain W. Schaefer, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 8th proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
21st February, 1884. [414

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.
THE American Bark
"NELLIE MAY,"
Austin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
11th February, 1884. [355

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L I I American Ship
"LORETTO FISH,"
Hyler, Master, shortly due, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
28th January, 1884. [237

FOR HAMBURG, DIRECT.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. French Barque
"SAINT IDEUC,"
Durand, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
15th January, 1884. [164

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA.
TAKING CARGO FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE "KUMAMOTO-MARU," Captain DRUMMOND, due here on or about the 25th inst., will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at FOUR P.M.
Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.
No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.
All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.
Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.
For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.
22nd February, 1884.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO," will be despatched for San Francisco, calling at Yokohama and Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 2nd March. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
22nd February, 1884.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GANGES," Capt. W. B. Andrews, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at FOUR P.M.
Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay, without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.
*N.B.*—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
22nd February, 1884.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1884, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant Tillier, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 10th March, 1884.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 10th March, 1884. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
J. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
29th February, 1884.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer
"NATAL,"
J. Wood, Commander, under engagement with the Straits and Western Australian Governments, is expected to leave Singapore for Fremantle, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton, as notified below:—

PROPOSED TIME TABLE.
NORTHWARD SERVICE.
Leaving Fremantle calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Cossack, Roebuck Bay, and Batavia,

| 13th | 2nd | 13th | 18th | 28th | 11th | 2nd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | May | June | July | Aug. | Oct. | Dec. |
| Arriving at Singapore, | | | | | | |
| 4th | 19th | 29th | 4th | 14th | 28th | 19th |
| April | May | June | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Dec. |

SOUTHWARD SERVICE.
Leaving Singapore, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton.

| 12th | 24th | 1st | 10th | 21th | 5th | 21st |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | May | July | Aug. | Sep. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Arriving at Fremantle, | | | | | | |
| 30th | 11th | 18th | 25th | 9th | 30th | 8th |
| April | June | July | Aug. | Oct. | Nov. | Jan. |

The "NATAL" has a remarkably fine Saloon, and also excellent accommodation for Second and Third Class Passengers.
For Freight and Passage to the above and other Australian Ports, apply to
McALISTER & Co.,
Agents.
Singapore, 5th February, 1884. [443


## HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 28TH FEB., 1884.

### COTTON GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Drills, 30 yards, per piece | $2.05 to 3.10 |
| American Drills, 15lbs., per piece | $3.00 to 3.95 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs. | $88.50 to 98.00 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400lbs. | $98.00 to 105.00 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs. | $113.00 to 116.50 |
| Cotton Yarn, Bombay | $78.00 to 79.50 |
| Chintz, per piece | $1.70 to 1.75 |
| Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece | $3.60 to 3.85 |
| Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece | $3.55 to 3.70 |
| Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece | $5.50 to 5.65 |
| English Drills, 30 yards, per piece | $2.55 to 2.65 |
| English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece | $2.45 to 3.50 |
| English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece | $2.85 to 2.90 |
| Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece | $1.55 to 1.65 |
| Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece | $1.77 to 1.85 |
| Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece | $1.95 to 2.22 |
| Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece | $2.65 to 2.75 |
| Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece | $2.07 to 2.90 |
| Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pc. | $1.20 to 1.25 |
| Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc. | $1.35 to 1.70 |
| Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc. | $1.80 to 1.95 |
| Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. VV p. pc. | $2.30 to 2.35 |
| Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc. | $2.45 to 2.50 |
| Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen | $0.60 to 0.65 |
| Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen | $0.55 to 0.62 |
| Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen | $0.63 to 0.65 |
| Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen | $0.60 to 0.78 |
| Velvet Black, 22 inches, per yard | $0.18 to 0.19 |
| Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard | $0.31 to 0.23 |
| Velveteens, Black, per yard | $0.31 to 0.22 |
| Velveteens, Gentian, per yard | $0.38 to 0.29 |
| White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece | $2.15 to 2.35 |
| White Shirtings, 64 to 68 reed, per piece | $2.45 to 2.60 |
| White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece | $2.80 to 3.35 |
| White Shirtings, 500 reed, per piece | $3.15 to 3.50 |
| White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece | $3.20 to 3.32 |
| White Shirtings, AA, per piece | $1.65 to 1.70 |
| White Shirtings, EF, per piece | $5.30 to 5.32 |
| White Shirtings, MH, per piece | $3.90 to 3.95 |
| White Spotted Shirtings, per piece | $2.45 to 2.50 |
| White Brocades, per piece | $2.50 to 2.65 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair | $3.45 to 3.55 |
| Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair | $3.75 to 3.85 |
| Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair | $4.35 to 4.45 |
| Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair | $5.73 to 5.75 |
| Camlets, 888, per piece | $13.50 to 14.00 |
| Camlets, SS, per piece | $13.50 to 14.00 |
| Camlets, S, per piece | $14.50 to 15.00 |
| Camlets, BBB, per piece | $16.50 to 17.00 |
| Camlets, AAA, per piece | $16.50 to 17.00 |
| Camlets, LLL, per piece | $13.50 to 14.00 |
| Long Ells, M M Scarlet, per piece | $6.65 to 6.70 |
| Long Ells, M M Assorted per piece | $6.65 to 6.70 |
| Long Ells, H H Scarlet, per piece | $6.65 to 7.70 |
| Long Ells, H H Assorted, per piece | $6.65 to 6.70 |
| Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece | $6.65 to 6.70 |
| Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece | $6.70 to 6.75 |
| Lastings, DD, per piece | $12.50 to 13.20 |
| Spanish Stripes, per yard | $0.72 to 0.73 |

### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Iron, Nail Road, per picul | $2.65 to 2.70 |
| Iron, Hoop, per picul | $2.95 to 3.10 |
| Iron, Bar, per picul | $3.30 to 3.35 |
| Iron, Wire, per picul | $3.25 to 3.35 |
| Lead, WB, per picul | $4.50 to 4.55 |
| Lead, LB, per picul | $4.41 to 4.45 |
| Lead, Hole Chop, per picul | $4.40 to 4.43 |
| Quicksilver, English, per picul | $55.00 to 55.20 |
| Quicksilver, American, per picul | $55.00 to 55.20 |
| Steel, English, per tub | $3.65 to 3.75 |
| Steel, Swedish, per tub | $4.15 to 4.25 |
| Spelter, per picul | $5.60 to 5.65 |
| Tin, Malacca, per picul | $33.40 to 34.50 |
| Tin, Plates, per box | $4.90 to 4.95 |

### PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Almonds, per picul | $23.00 to 23.50 |
| Alum, 1st quality, per picul | $2.45 to 2.55 |
| Alum, 2nd quality, per picul | $1.75 to 1.85 |
| Bark, Camphor, per picul | $17.50 to 18.50 |
| Beche de Mer, per picul | $30.00 to 55.00 |
| Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul | $11.50 to 12.50 |
| Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul | $44.00 to 40.50 |
| Bees Wax, White, per picul | $65.50 to 65.80 |
| Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul | $1,650 to 2,400 |
| Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul | $650 to 780 |
| Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul | $75.00 to 200 |
| Brimstone, per picul | $2.55 to 2.65 |
| Buffalo Hides, Manila | $12.00 to 15.50 |
| Buffalo Cow Hides | $7.60 to 8.00 |

### PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Camphor, packed, per picul | $15.50 to 16.50 |
| Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul | $3,500 to 3,800 |
| Camphor, Refuse, per picul | $1,800 to 1,050 |
| Cardamons, Superior | $125 to 135 |
| Cardamons, Inferior, per picul | $22.00 to 23.00 |
| Cloves, per picul | $33.00 to 34.50 |
| Coals, Afloat, per ton | — to — |
| Coals, English steam, per ton | $10.25 to 10.00 |
| Coals, Sydney, per ton | $9.25 to — |
| Coffee, per picul | $22.29 to 24.50 |
| Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul | $20.50 to 21.00 |
| Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul | $23.70 to 24.00 |
| Copper, Nails, per picul | $23.50 to 23.80 |
| Cotton, Bombay, per picul | $15.30 to 16.30 |
| Cotton, Calcutta, per picul | $17.60 to 17.80 |
| Cotton, Ningpo, per picul | $18.20 to 18.60 |
| Cotton, Shanghai, per picul | $16.80 to 17.50 |
| Cotton, Shantung, per picul | $16.20 to 16.80 |
| Cotton, Tientsin, per picul | $17.30 to 17.90 |
| Cotton, Tungchow, per picul | $17.50 to 18.30 |
| Cotton Seeds, Saigon | $4.20 to 4.30 |
| Cotton Seeds, Siam | $4.10 to 4.20 |
| Cuttlefish, Japan | $22.50 to 23.00 |
| Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl. | $15.50 to 16.50 |
| Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul | $20.00 to 27.50 |
| Dates, Black, per picul | Tls. 2.8.0 to 2.9.5 |
| Dates, Red, per picul | Tls. 2.3.5 to 2.4.0 |
| Dried Lily Flowers | $7.85 to 8.15 |
| Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces | $250 to 300 |
| Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces | $200 to 220 |
| Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs. | $1.49 to 1.54 |
| Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs. | $3.10 to 3.25 |
| Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs. | $6.20 to 6.35 |
| Fungus | $30.00 to 30.50 |
| Flints, per picul | $0.50 to 0.63 |
| Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul. | $200 to 365 |
| Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul. | $160 to 210 |
| Hams, Ordinary, per picul | Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0 |
| Hams, Superior, per picul | Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0 |
| Hemp, Hankow, per picul | $10.50 to 12.00 |
| Hemp, Siam, per picul | $10.40 to 11.00 |
| Isinglass, Japan, per picul | $34.00 to 41.00 |
| Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul | $5.90 to 6.20 |
| Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul | $4.50 to 4.65 |
| Mushrooms, per picul | $38.00 to 46.50 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul | $8.95 to 9.10 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul | $7.25 to 7.45 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul | $6.15 to 6.35 |
| Pea Oil, per picul | Tls. 6.1.0 to 6.3.5 |
| Peas, White, per picul | $2.15 to 2.25 |
| Peas, Green, per picul | $2.25 to 2.24 |
| Peas, Black, per picul | $1.75 to 1.76 |
| Peas, Yellow, per picul | $2.08 to 2.13 |
| Peas, Green Beans, per picul | $2.15 to 2.25 |
| Pearl Barley, per picul | $6.50 to 7.80 |
| Potatoe Flour, per picul | Tls. 1.60 to 1.6.5 |
| Patchuck, per picul | $13.00 to 14.70 |
| Rhinoceros Horn, per picul | $3,800 to 3,000 |
| Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul | $2,100 to 2,400 |
| Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul | $1.95 to 1.90 |
| Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul | $1.89 to 1.83 |
| Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul | $1.82 to 1.89 |
| Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul | $1.87 to 1.69 |
| Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul | $1.87 to 1.90 |
| Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags | $1.75 to 1.76 |
| Rice, Saigon, Straw bags | $1.71 to 1.72 |
| Rice, Japan | $2.10 to 2.70 |
| Saltpetre, per picul | $5.61 to 5.55 |
| Seaweed, Green, per picul | $1.95 to 2.10 |
| Seaweed, Cut, per picul | $2.35 to 2.40 |
| Sesamum, White, per picul | $3.85 to 3.95 |
| Sesamum, Black, per picul | Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5 |
| Sharksfins, per picul | $33.00 to 60.00 |
| Shellfish, Japan, per picul | $27.00 to 39.00 |
| Shellfish, California, per picul | $11.50 to 12.00 |
| Stockfish, per picul | $5.00 to 6.50 |
| Straits Produce, &c.,— | |
| Betel Nut, per picul | $4.17 to 4.20 |
| Pepper, White, per picul | $21.70 to 22.00 |
| Pepper, Black, per picul | $13.50 to 13.00 |
| Rattan, Straits, per picul | $5.30 to 5.57 |
| Rattans, Bangar, per picul | $4.35 to 4.65 |
| Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul | $4.30 to 4.85 |
| Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul | $21.50 to 22.55 |
| Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul | $1.45 to 1.65 |
| Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul | $2.25 to 2.35 |
| Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl. | $7.50 to 8.05 |
| Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl. | $6.75 to 6.93 |
| Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul | $4.25 to 4.30 |
| Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul | $8.90 to 9.06 |
| Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul | $9.65 to 9.70 |
| Sugar Candy, Swatow, per picul | $8.75 to 7.80 |
| Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul | $7.50 to 7.70 |
| Wheat, Tientsin, per picul | $2.15 to 2.20 |
| Wheat, Japan, per picul | $2.15 to 2.20 |
| Wood Oil, per picul | Tls. 6.3.5 to 6.4.0 |
| Window Glass, per box | $3.65 to 3.70 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

| VESSELS. | DATE OF ARRIVAL. | CAPTAIN. | FLAG AND RIG. | TONS. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HONGKONG.** | | | | | | |
| STEAMERS. | | | | | | |
| Activ | Feb. 5 | Revsbech | Dan. str | 268 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| Antenor | Feb. 27 | Bragg | Brit. str | 1344 | Butterfield & Swire | London |
| Bellona | Feb. 6 | W. Schaefer | Ger. str | 789 | Siemssen & Co | London |
| Bengal | Feb. 28 | G. Roy | Brit. str | 1383 | Soey Shing | Saigon |
| Benledi | Feb. 21 | W. Thomson | Brit. str | 1000 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| Bothwell Castle | Feb. 14 | R. J. C. Tod | Brit. str | 1353 | Captain | |
| China | Jan. 25 | Focken | Ger. str | 648 | Hing Lee & Co | Canton |
| City of Tokio | Feb. 26 | Dearborn | Amr. str | 3129 | P. M. S. S. Co | S. Francisco |
| Don Juan | Feb. 28 | J. Marquez | Span. str | 654 | Brandao & Co | Manila |
| Emuy | June 30 | Romentaria | Span. str | 222 | Remedios & Co | |
| Fame | — | Stopani | Brit. str | 117 | H. & W. Dock Co. | |
| Fokien | Feb. 26 | Westoby | Brit. str | 509 | Douglas, Lapraik & Co | Taiwanfoo |
| Hainan | Nov. 23 | J. Woone | Brit. str | 281 | Afong | |
| Hankow | — | J. Ogston | Brit. str | 2235 | Butterfield & Swire | Canton |
| Honam | — | T. T. Benning | Brit. str | 1344 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | Laid up |
| Kiukiang | — | Lefavour | Brit. str | 1061 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | Canton |
| Kiungchow | — | S. W. Goggin | Brit. str | 288 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | Canton |
| K'moto Maru | Feb. 24 | Drummond | Jap. str | 1260 | M. B. M. S. S. Co | Nagasaki |
| Kong Beng | Feb. 25 | R. Jones | Brit. str | 862 | Yuen Fat Hong | Bangkok |
| Mosser | Feb. 26 | H. Longly | Brit. str | 1328 | Chinese | |
| Namoa | Feb. 28 | Pitman | Brit. str | 862 | Douglas Lapraik & Co | Coast Ports |
| Nam-vian | Jan. 9 | Leride | Fr. str | 435 | A. R. Marty | |
| Ningpo | Feb. 24 | R. Crawford | Brit. str | 761 | Siemssen & Co | Shanghai |
| Ocean | Feb. 25 | R. R. Brown | Brit. str | 1039 | Tung Kee & Co | |
| Powan | — | — | Brit. str | 1842 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | Canton |
| Ramus | Dec. 28 | Aquirre | Span. str | 695 | Dunn, Melbye & Co | |
| Sea Gull | — | Haydon | Amr. str | 48 | C. Traders' Insurance Co | |
| Selembria | Nov. 16 | Fowler | Brit. str | 1992 | Russell & Co | New York |
| Tromp | Oct. 11 | A. S. Roe | Dut. str | 137 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Welle | Feb. 27 | E. Piper | Ger. str | 393 | Wieler & Co | |
| Whampoa | Feb. 19 | Williams | Brit. str | 1109 | Butterfield & Swire | Melbourne |
| White Cloud | — | A. Benning | Brit. str | 652 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | Macao |
| Yottung | — | — | Brit. str | 236 | Chinese | |
| SAILING VESSELS. | | | | | | |
| Andromeda | Feb. 11 | Schaeffer | Ger. sh | 1871 | Captain | |
| Antioch | Nov. 25 | J. Wyman | Amr. bk | 356 | Order | |
| Antoinette | Jan. 7 | E. Th. Bunje | Brit. bk | 884 | Order | |
| Bonito | Feb. 17 | H. Hasse | Ger. bk | 524 | Wieler & Co | |
| Charlotte | Feb. 19 | C. Horn | Ger. bk | 820 | Melchers & Co | |
| Coloma | Dec. 20 | C. M. Noyes | Amr. bk | 832 | Melchers & Co | |
| Constanze | Feb. 24 | C. Jacobs | Ger. sh | 954 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Goode Hope | Feb. 22 | O. Oensomsen | Dut. sch | 185 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Haydn Brown | Oct. 15 | Havener | Amr. bk | 822 | Russell & Co | |
| Hecht | Feb. 25 | W. Ploetz | Ger. sch | 358 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Hercules | Feb. 5 | Lincoln | Amr. sh | 1215 | Order | |
| Jupiter | Dec. 25 | C. Johannsen | Rus. bk | 680 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | London |
| Loretto Fish | Feb. 3 | Hyler | Amr. sh | 1844 | Russell & Co | S. Francisco |
| Lucia | Feb. 10 | E. Crowley | Brit. bk | 640 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| Margarethe | Feb. 17 | C. Poppe | Ger. sh | 1228 | Order | |
| Marie Louise | Feb. 18 | A. Erechsen | Ger. bk | 442 | Chinese | |
| Mount Lebanon | Sept. 14 | C. H. Nelson | Brit. bkn | 530 | Chinese | |
| Nellie May | Nov. 30 | A. Austin | Amr. bk | 664 | Russell & Co | Victoria, B.C. |
| N. Gibson | Nov. 3 | T. C. Bailey | Amr. bk | 704 | Borneo Co., Limited | |
| Paul Riviere | Jan. 29 | Mullens | Amr. sh | 1787 | Captain | |
| Penobscot | Jan. 21 | O. G. Eaton | Amr. bk | 1037 | Russell & Co | |
| Printemps | Feb. 22 | Gaillard | Fren. bk | 357 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Quickstep | Feb. 1 | Jankobsen | Am. sch | 402 | Russell & Co | |
| Rachel | Feb. 3 | Robt. Affleck | Brit. bk | 242 | Chinese | |
| Rambler | Feb. 22 | C. Ficking | Amr. bk | 1117 | M. B. M. S. S. Co | |
| Sarah | Dec. 1 | H. Johannsen | Amr. bk | 628 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | New York |
| Siamese Crown | Feb. 23 | Jorgensen | Siam. sh | 500 | Chinese | |
| St. Ideuc | Nov. 30 | Durand | Fren. bk | 383 | Carlowitz & Co | Hamburg |
| Three Brothers | Jan. 18 | H. Kahlck | Brit. bk | 366 | Chinese | |
| Titan | Dec. 24 | C. H. Norris | Amr. sh | 1175 | Captain | |
| Twilight | June 8 | Warland | Amr. sh | 1263 | Captain | |
| Wild Wood | Sept. 23 | Sawyer | Amr. bk | 1006 | Russell & Co | |
| **MACAO.** | | | | | | |
| Kiang-ping | — | Holmes | Chi. str | 360 | C. M. S. N. Co | |
| **WHAMPOA.** | | | | | | |
| Shun On | Dec. 14 | Blumenberg | Ann. str | 136 | Chinese | |
| Hedvig | Feb. 5 | J. Norquay | Brit. bk | 375 | Chinese | |
| Star of China | Feb. 4 | Chas. Smith | Brit. bk | 794 | Captain | |
| **AMOY.** IN PORT ON 23RD FEBRUARY, 1884. | | | | | | |
| Auguste | Feb. 21 | P. Thomsen | Brit. sch | 210 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Chloris | Nov. 4 | M. Matzen | Ger. bk | 331 | H. A. Petersen & Co | |
| Guiding Star | Feb. 8 | Schnitger | Brit. bk | 339 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Ino | Feb. 21 | Aockelmann | Ger. bk | 344 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Mozart | Feb. 11 | H. Storm | Ger. bg | 235 | Pasedag & Co | |
| Sophie | Feb. 20 | Sandvik | Rus. bg | 231 | Pasedag & Co | |
| **FOOCHOW.** IN PORT ON 23RD FEBRUARY, 1884. | | | | | | |
| Friedrich | Jan. 25 | Moos | Ger. sch | 295 | J. P. Cowles, Jr. | Takao |
| Galveston | Feb. 21 | Stankel | Ger. bk | 619 | Chinese | Newchwang |
| **SHANGHAI.** IN PORT ON 20TH FEBRUARY, 1884. | | | | | | |
| Almatia | Jan. 8 | Lapham | Amr. bg | 387 | Morris & Co | |
| Bon. Sewall | Feb. 18 | Ryan | Amr. sh | 1362 | C. & J. Trading Co | |
| Chihaya Maru | Feb. 16 | Murray | Jap. bk | 441 | M. B. Kwaisha | |
| Chingtah | Aug. 10 | Taylor | Chi. bk | 472 | C. M. S. N. Co | |
| Claro Babuyan | Jan. 5 | Dick | Brit. bk | 358 | Russell & Co | |
| Dorothy | Feb. 15 | Croal | Brit. bk | 310 | Drysdale, Ringer & Co | |
| Flodden | Aug. 20 | — | Brit. bk | — | J. A. Mitchell | |
| F. P. Litchfield | Jan. 12 | Spalding | Amr. bk | 1041 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| George | Oct. 18 | Grant | Brit. bk | 895 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| H. E. Tapley | Jan. 15 | Finlayson | Brit. bk | 900 | Russell & Co | |
| Jorfaleon | Jan. 3 | Bentley | Brit. sch | 287 | Morris & Co | |
| K'masako Maru | Feb. 17 | Ellos | Jap. bk | 404 | M. B. Kwaisha | |
| Loong Wha | Jan. 24 | Lord | Brit. sch | 371 | Morris & Co | |
| Minna | Dec. 26 | Lass | Brit. bk | 481 | Nils Moller | |
| Q. of England | Feb. 14 | Otten | Siam. bk | 542 | Master | |
| Sea Swallow | Jan. 31 | Way | Brit. bk | 332 | Lewis & Hopkins | |
| Sooloo | Feb. 15 | Brikie | Brit. bk | 472 | Morris & Co | |
| Stephan | Jan. 10 | Trompetter | Ger. sh | 1323 | Melchers & Co | |
| **NAGASAKI.** IN PORT ON 16TH FEBRUARY, 1884. | | | | | | |
| Batavia | Feb. 14 | — | Brit. bk | 366 | Holme, Ringer & Co | Shanghai |
| Gitanilla | Jan. 22 | Taylor | Brit. bk | 472 | Holme, Ringer & Co | Shanghai |
| John Potts | Feb. 14 | Cargill | Brit. bk | 373 | Holme, Ringer & Co | Shanghai |
| Kanagawa M'ru | Feb. 14 | Eckstrand | Jap. bk | 1184 | M. B. M. Co | |
| S'noura Maru | Feb. 14 | Spiegelthal | Jap. bk | 925 | M. B. M. Co | |
| **YOKOHAMA.** IN PORT ON 18TH FEBRUARY, 1884. | | | | | | |
| Alma | Nov. 10 | Brassey | Am. sch | 45 | J. D. Carroll & Co | |
| Alph. Marshall | Feb. 9 | MacFader | Brit. bk | 1096 | J. Isaacs & Co | |
| Annopolis | Feb. 4 | Woodworth | Brit. bk | 915 | J. D. Carroll & Co | |
| Black Diamond | Oct. 2 | Boyd | Ger. bk | 670 | P. Bohm | |
| Carondelet | Feb. 18 | Stetson | Amr. sh | 1438 | Smith, Baker & Co | |
| Diana | Oct. 28 | Peterson | Am. sch | 77 | Master | |
| E. v. Beaulieu | Nov. 20 | Oetting | Ger. bk | 336 | Grosser & Co | |
| Glenury | Feb. 13 | Thomson | Brit. bkn | 283 | J. E. Collyer & Co | |
| Guam | Aug. 23 | Marns | Brit. sch | 294 | Master | |
| Helena | Nov. 6 | Busk | Brit. sch | 60 | Captain | |
| Liza | Nov. 6 | Woston | Am. sch | 70 | J. D. Carroll & Co | |
| Mary C. Bohm | Nov. 23 | Baade | Ger. sch | 48 | P. Bohm | |
| Nemo | Oct. 28 | Ridderbjelke | Rus. sch | 123 | Ginsburg | |
| Orient | Feb. 16 | Roder | Ger. bk | 460 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Otsego | Nov. 12 | Strait | Brit. sch | 43 | Captain | |
| Rose | Nov. 14 | Wilson | Rus. sch | 53 | R. Clarke | |
| Saghalien | Nov. 17 | Johnson | Rus. sch | 52 | R. Clarke | |
| Solidor | Feb. 16 | Landholm | Brit. bk | 341 | J. E. Collyer & Co | |
| Stella | Nov. 17 | Lasses | Rus. sch | 40 | F. Retz & Co | |

| VESSEL. | DATE OF ARRIVAL. | CAPTAIN. | FLAG AND RIG. | TONS | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MANILA.** IN PORT ON 7TH FEBRUARY, 1884. | | | | | | |
| Alert | Feb. 3 | | Amr. sh | 1154 | Ker & Co | |
| Alice Reed | Feb. 3 | | Amr. bk | 873 | Macleod & Co | |
| B. Webster | Jan. 26 | | Amr. bk | 585 | W. F. Stevenson & Co | |
| Crown Prince | Jan. 25 | | Brit. bk | 987 | W. F. Stevenson & Co | |
| Dartford | Feb. 5 | | Brit. sh | 1274 | Findlay, Richardson & Co | |
| D. J. Tenney | Jan. 12 | | Amr. sh | 1687 | Martin, Dyce & Co | New York |
| Else | Jan. 22 | | Ger. sh | 1414 | Smith, Bell & Co | |
| Granite State | Dec. 18 | | Amr. sh | 1684 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | |
| Gl'morganshire | Feb. 4 | | Brit. bk | 771 | Findlay, Richardson & Co | |
| Great Admiral | Jan. 11 | | Amr. sh | 1576 | Macleod & Co | |
| Highflyer | Jan. 25 | | Brit. bk | 1012 | Holliday, Wise & Co | |
| J. G. Pendleton | Jan. 3 | | Amr. bk | 948 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | |
| Jupiter | Jan. 20 | | Ger. bk | 901 | Smith, Bell & Co | |
| Lodsen | Jan. 26 | | Nor. bk | 287 | Holliday, Wise & Co | |
| Mary E. Russell | Dec. 30 | | Amr. bk | 575 | Smith, Bell & Co | |
| Prudencia | Jan. 22 | | Ger. bk | 865 | C. Heinszen & Co | |
| Titania | Dec. 9 | | Brit. sh | 879 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | |
| **ILOILO.** | | | | | | |
| Bonito | Jan. 11 | | Ger. bk | 514 | Perez y Acha | Hongkong |
| Kaiser | Jan. 28 | | Ger. sh | 1241 | Peele, Hubbell & Co | S. Francisco |
| Kelverdale | Dec. 31 | | Brit. bk | 1195 | Ker & Co | New York |
| Mary S. Ames | Jan. 6 | | Amr. bk | 700 | Smith, Bell & Co. | States |
| **CEBU.** | | | | | | |
| Brodrene | Jan. 17 | | Nor. bk | 670 | Macleod & Co | Australia |
| Great Surgeon | Jan. 15 | | Amr. bk | 909 | Macleod & Co | Boston |
| J. W. G'meister | Dec. 10 | | Ger. sh | 1048 | Macleod & Co | States |
| Nervion | Jan. 11 | | Span. bk | 594 | Smith, Bell & Co | Liverpool |
| **BANGKOK.** IN PORT ON 9TH FEBRUARY, 1884. | | | | | | |
| Advance | Jan. 22 | Dethleffsen | Siam. bk | 336 | Poh Seng | |
| Aline | Jan. 22 | Schmiegelow | Siam. sch | 347 | Wang Lee | |
| Bua Pan | Mar. 2 | — | Siam. sh | 574 | Poh Hee | Laid up |
| Burra Noorfol | Nov. 8 | — | Siam. bk | 340 | Chinese | |
| Cattarelin | Nov. 22 | Bozzo | Ital. bk | 810 | Borneo Co., Limited | |
| China | Mar. 8 | — | Siam. bg | 199 | Chesun Pau | |
| Confucius | Oct. 30 | Simpson | Siam. sch | 258 | Siu Tye Long | |
| C'ron Kamrye | Dec. 16 | Voot | Siam. bk | 480 | Chinese | |
| C'ron Wattana | Jan. 23 | Ulrich | Siam. sh | 655 | Low Mih Teng | |
| Diamond City | Jan. 24 | Spencer | Siam. bk | 261 | Poh Chin Soo | |
| Eng Lee | Nov. 18 | Gomard | Siam. bk | 329 | Poh Choo | |
| Envoy | May 21 | Hofft | Siam. bk | 330 | Hongmoh | |
| Falcon | Aug. 28 | Evans | Siam. bk | 358 | Kwong Hong | Java |
| Frotelli Doze | Jan. 12 | Mezzano | Ital. bk | 602 | Borneo Co., Limited | |
| Goliah | Nov. 22 | de la Roche | Siam. bk | 542 | Poh Saun | |
| Hei Cheong | Jan. 13 | Plettner | Brit. bk | 325 | Hock Poh | |
| Hong Seng | Oct. 14 | Reynolds | Siam. bk | 516 | Chinese | |
| Kim Chye Seng | Oct. 5 | Chinese | Siam. sch | 233 | Chesun Tit | |
| K. H. Cheong | Sept. 8 | Likong | Siam. sch | 175 | Chesun Pow | |
| Lucky | Nov. 18 | Sequeira | Siam. bk | 424 | Chinese | |
| Mercury | May 14 | Hennings | Siam. bg | 102 | Chinese | |
| Rapid | Sept. 23 | Steinbring | Siam. bk | 429 | Wang Lee | |
| San Francisco | Jan. 19 | Oltmanns | Ger. sch | 251 | P. T. & Co | |
| Starlight | Oct. 16 | Møller | Siam. bk | 570 | Poh Tek | |

### HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

| NAME. | RIG | GUNS | H.P. | CAPTAIN. | WHERE AT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albatross | screw sloop | 4 | 840 | Com. Hicks | Shanghai |
| Audacious | double-screw iron frigate | 14 | 4330 | Captain R. E. Tracey | Cruising |
| Champion | corvette | 14 | 2340 | Captain Powlett | Shanghai |
| Cleopatra | corvette | 14 | 2610 | Capt. H. N. Hippisley | Amoy |
| Cockchafer | gunboat | 4 | 470 | Lt.-Com. R. L. Groome | Shanghai |
| Curacoa | corvette | 14 | 2540 | Captain Anstruther | Shanghai |
| Daring | composite sloop | 4 | 920 | Com. Laurence Ching | Pakhoi |
| Esk | double-screw gunboat | 3 | 340 | In reserve | Hongkong |
| Espoir | gunboat | 4 | 455 | Lieut.-Com. Gamble | Chinkiang |
| Flying Fish | sloop | 4 | 840 | Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear | Amoy |
| Fly | double-screw gun-vessel | 4 | 490 | Com. John Hope | Hongkong |
| Foxhound | gunboat | 4 | 470 | Lieut.-Com. McQuhae | Foochow |
| Kestrel | double-screw gun-vessel | 4 | 830 | Commander E. Hotham | Tientsin |
| Linnet | gunboat | 5 | 1050 | Commander G. W. Hill | Canton |
| Magpie | surveying vessel | 3 | 600 | Com. Hon. F. Vereker | Penang |
| Merlin | composite gunboat | 4 | 430 | Lt.-Com. R. B. C. Brenton | Hongkong |
| Midge | double-screw gun-vessel | 4 | 470 | Act.-Com. V. Tisdall | Shanghai |
| Pegasus | sloop | 6 | 970 | Com. Bickford | Singapore |
| Sapphire | corvette | 12 | 2360 | Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton | Nagasaki |
| Swift | double-screw gun-vessel | 5 | 1010 | Commander Collins | Canton |
| Tweed | double-screw gunboat | 3 | 340 | In reserve | Hongkong |
| V. Emanuel | receiving ship | 20 | — | Commodore Cuming | Hongkong |
| Vigilant | paddle despatch-vessel | 2 | 1230 | Lt.-Com. T. E. Maxwell | Canton |
| Wivern | turret-ship | 4 | 1450 | In reserve | Hongkong |
| Zephyr | gunboat | 4 | 530 | Lt.-Com. C. K. Hope | Singapore |

### FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

| NAME. | FLAG. | GUNS. | H.P. | CAPTAIN. | WHERE AT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abreck | Russian gunboat | 7 | 300 | Captain Schanz | Kobe |
| Adonis | French gunboat | 5 | 250 | Commander Caillard | Saigon |
| Africa | Portuguese transport | — | — | Capt. A. D. Pedrozo | Hongkong |
| Alert | American corvette | 4 | 150 | Commander L. Kempff | Kobe |
| Cher | French gunboat | — | — | Commander Lafon | Hongkong |
| Cristo. Colombo | Italian corvette | — | — | Captain Accinni | Hongkong |
| Drac | French transport | — | — | Captain Ferrat | Hongkong |
| Duguay-Trouin | French corvette | — | — | Captain Meret de Pagnac | Hongkong |
| Enterprise | American corvette | 6 | 900 | Commander Barker | Nagasaki |
| Ermak | Russian transport | — | 80 | Captain Koltchau | Vladivostock |
| Essex | American gun-vessel | 6 | 1200 | Capt. McCormack | Canton |
| Hamelin | French cruiser | — | — | Capt. Roustan | Tonquin |
| Gornostai | Russian gunboat | 7 | 80 | Commander Stark | Vladivostock |
| Iltis | German gunboat | 4 | 340 | Lieut.-Com. Rötger | Shanghai |
| Juniata | American corvette | 8 | — | Com. P. F. Harrington | Nagasaki |
| Kersaint | French sloop | — | 375 | Commander Beaumont | Hongkong |
| La Victorieuse | French frigate | 14 | 750 | Captain D. de la Batie | Hongkong |
| Leipzig | German corvette | 14 | 4800 | Captain Herbig | Cruising |
| Lutin | French gunboat | 4 | 100 | Captain Rouvier | Hongkong |
| Monocacy | American gunboat | 6 | 700 | Commander C. S. Cotton | Shanghai |
| Morge | Russian gunboat | 7 | 80 | Commander Boyle | Nagasaki |
| Naesdnik | Russian corvette | 13 | 250 | Captain Kalagerass | Hongkong |
| Narpa | Russian gunboat | 7 | 80 | Commander Valrondt | Vladivostock |
| Opritchnik | Russian cruiser | 13 | 250 | Capt. S. Ivashentzoff | Ningpo |
| Palos | American gunboat | 6 | 200 | Lieut.-Commander Green | Tientsin |
| Richmond | American frigate | 14 | 800 | Captain Sherrett | Shanghai |
| Skobeleff | Russian corvette | — | — | Captain Blandareff | Nagasaki |
| Sobol | Russian gunboat | 7 | 80 | Commander Boyle | Nagasaki |
| Stosch | German corvette | 18 | 2500 | Captain von Nostitz | Shanghai |
| Tamega | Portuguese gunboat | — | — | Capt. da Costa Cabral | Macao |
| Tongous | Russian gunboat | — | — | Commander Heck | Vladivostock |
| Tourville | French frigate | 27 | — | Captain Bose | Hongkong |
| Triomphante | French ironclad | 14 | — | Captain Baux | Hongkong |
| Velasco | Spanish cruiser | — | — | Capt. T. M. Warleta | Manila |
| Villars | French corvette | 15 | 600 | Captain Dewatre | Amoy |
| Volta | French cruiser | — | — | Captain Fournier | Hongkong |
| Wolf | German gunboat | 4 | 340 | Lieut.-Com. von Raven | Canton |

### CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

| NAME. | FLAG AND RIG. | GUNS | TONS | H.P. | COMMANDER. | STATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| An-lan | Viceroy's gunboat | 7 | 250 | 75 | — | Hongkong |
| Chee-hing | Revenue cruiser | 2 | 30 | 20 | — | Hongkong |
| Chien-jui | Revenue cruiser | 3 | 80 | 17 | — | Canton |
| Chien-to | Viceroy's gunboat | 7 | 250 | 75 | J. Stewart | — |
| Ching-tsing | Viceroy's gunboat | 4 | 180 | 60 | F. Bossard | Canton |
| Chop-sai | Viceroy's gunboat | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hai-chong-ching | Viceroy's gunboat | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hai-king-ching | Viceroy's gunboat | — | — | — | Leung Yiu Ting | Canton |
| Hoi-tung-hung | Viceroy's gunboat | — | — | — | Chow Shoi | Canton |
| Peng-chao-hai | Revenue cruiser | 4 | 562 | 125 | Lie-ping-tie | Canton |
| Quang-on | Viceroy's gunboat | 4 | 120 | 40 | Yang Yuur Liu | — |
| San Hang | Viceroy's gunboat | — | — | — | Chinese Admiral | Bogue Forts |
| Tching-on | Viceroy's gunboat | 2 | 120 | 40 | Ching | Bogue Forts |
| Tching-po | Viceroy's gunboat | 3 | 100 | 40 | | |

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